

**TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:**  
 7:30 a.m. 75-81 (24-18). Tomorrow similar.  
 10 a.m. 75-84 (24-18). Tomorrow similar.  
 12:30 p.m. 75-87 (24-18). Tomorrow similar.  
 15:30 p.m. 75-87 (24-18). Tomorrow similar.  
 18:30 p.m. 75-87 (24-18). Tomorrow similar.  
 21:30 p.m. 75-87 (24-18). Tomorrow similar.  
 24:30 p.m. 75-87 (24-18). Tomorrow similar.

27,845

## Congress Warned on Spending Economy Seen at Critical Point

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI)—Administration's top economic policy makers said today the economy is at a critical point and that government spending must be controlled to prevent a slide into heavy de-inflation.

Walter Stein, chairman of the House Committee on Economic Affairs, told the congressional Economic Committee today that the economy is at a critical point and that government spending must be controlled to prevent a slide into heavy de-inflation.

Stein said one of the first steps to hold down spending is to stop some of those bills that are floating around Congress. He said that Congress should not pass tax reforms or tax increases to provide funds for increased spending over the President's requested \$280-billion deficit ceiling.

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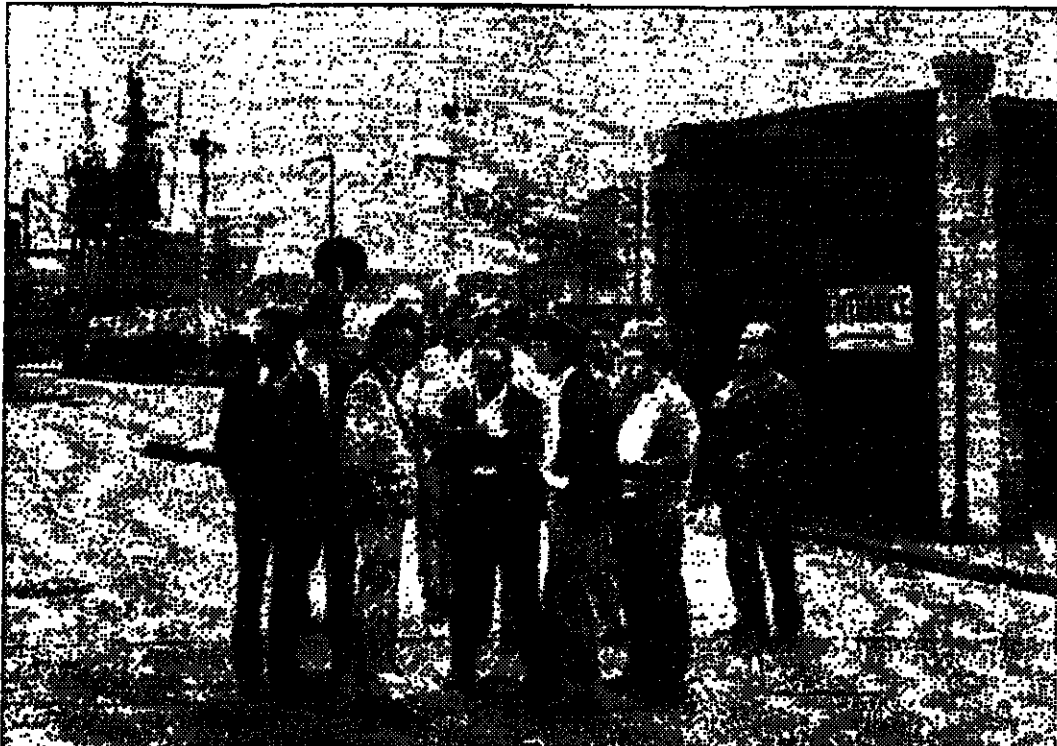
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ON STRIKE—London dockers doing picket duty yesterday as part of nationwide protest against the jailing of five dockers for defying Industrial Relations Court.

### Wider Walkouts Are Expected

## Thousands Join Strike in Britain

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, July 24 (UPI)—Industrial chaos spread across Britain today as thousands of workers walked off their jobs in support of five imprisoned dockers.

All major ports and all of London's newspapers were closed. Many miners joined in unofficial strikes, as did automobile parts workers, truck drivers and aircraft builders.

As the crisis deepened, Prime Minister Edward Heath met yesterday with senior ministers and, tonight, with leaders of the Trades Union Congress, which represents most unions.

The union officials asked Mr. Heath to intervene to free the jailed dockers and to suspend provisions of the nation's new labor law, which is bitterly opposed by unions.

After two hours, the meeting at 10 Downing Street ended in deadlock. Mr. Heath insisted that the government could not interfere with the court decision jailing the dockers.

Victor Feather, general secretary of the TUC, said he had told Mr. Heath that "we want the men out of jail and that strikes 'catastrophic' to the economy of the country" would continue as long as they were imprisoned.

He also refused to join in talks scheduled tomorrow with Mr. Heath and business leaders on a voluntary program to fight inflation.

Although millions of workers remained on their jobs today, the outlook appeared grim in view of calls by many unions for widespread support of the dockers.

Finns Seek to Form Majority Government

HELSINKI, July 24 (UPI)—President Urho K. Kekkonen today sounded out leaders of Finland's eight political parties about forming a majority government to replace the Social Democratic minority cabinet that resigned last week.

The most likely majority cabinet would comprise the Social Democrats, the biggest party in parliament, the Center party, the People's party and the Liberal party. This coalition would hold 107 of the 200 seats in parliament.

China, Trade Seen as Topics

### Nixon, New Japanese Premier to Hold Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI)—President Nixon will meet with Japan's new premier, Kakuei Tanaka, in Hawaii on Aug. 31 and Sept. 1 for talks that are expected to concentrate on China and trade.

The official announcement, made here and in Tokyo, said that the meeting was scheduled at Mr. Nixon's invitation. Well-placed administration sources said, however, that the initiative came from the Japanese side, which was very eager to have a new round of high-level talks on all matters between the two countries.

Mr. Tanaka, who succeeded Eisaku Sato as premier earlier this month, has expressed a desire to "reaffirm" Japanese-American relations. It has been evident to the Nixon administration that Mr. Tanaka particularly wanted to discuss with Mr. Nixon the China question, which has now assumed great significance in Japan.

Saturday, Japan disclosed that Chinese Premier Zhou En-lai had invited Mr. Tanaka to visit Peking to discuss the establishment of

diplomatic relations between China and Japan. The official announcement said that Premier Tanaka "has accepted the invitation of President Nixon to meet in Hawaii on Aug. 31 to Sept. 1 for an exchange of views on relations between the two nations."

Ron Ziegler, the White House

press secretary, said that Mr. Nixon would be accompanied by Secretary of State William F. Rogers and Henry A. Kissinger, his assistant for national security affairs.

"They'll discuss a full range of matters, including trade," Mr. Ziegler said.

He said the timing of the visit was worked out in final form Saturday and he said that it was not related to the invitation from Premier Zhou.

Local union officials urged a general strike, but the leaders of the Trades Union Congress rejected the idea this afternoon.

The five dockers at the heart of the dispute were ordered to prison for contempt of the National Industrial Relations Court, set up under the Conservative government's new labor law. It was the first time any worker had been jailed under the controversial legislation, which unions regard as too restrictive.

The court, headed by Sir John Donaldson, ordered the jailing (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

3 Die in Shooting Incidents

### British Army Patrols Enter 'No Go' Area in Londonderry

BELFAST, July 24 (UPI)—British army patrols entered Londonderry's "no go" Bogside area during the weekend for the first time in force in nearly a year, the army said today.

The announcement was made as shooting incidents claimed three more lives in the province. A soldier was among the victims.

The deaths brought to 472 the death toll since August, 1969, and 60 since the end of an Irish Republican Army truce two weeks ago, according to revised army figures.

The army operations in Londonderry were seen by some IRA sources as reconnaissance patrols preparatory to large-scale army moves against the Roman Catholic strongholds.

A British army spokesman refused to comment on the motives behind the patrols.

The army spokesman said that a three-man patrol entered the Bogside Saturday night but encountered no trouble. A 10-man patrol last night penetrated to near the Bogside Inn, symbolic center of the Bogside, before coming under fire from at least six gunmen.

We returned fire and hit two of their blokes," the spokesman said.

Soldiers on the second patrol reported hearing sirens coming from the nearby Creggan area, also a "no go" district, and seeing what appeared to be reinforcements.

His tough speech was marked by one overriding theme: "Our first objective is to destroy the capacities of the Provisional IRA who terrorize the community."

"There can be no hope of any future for the people of Northern Ireland whatever if this terror is allowed to dominate the situation."

Although Mr. Whitelaw's remarks in recent months have focused upon reconciliation and "peaceful persuasion," his speech was marked by sharp anger against the IRA and the group's supporters. His speech was part of a debate on Northern Ireland that was quickly arranged after Friday afternoon's bomb blasts in Belfast that left nine persons dead and 130 injured.

Belfast police had said that 11 persons were killed, but today a spokesman reduced the number to nine. The police said that confusion arose because of the mutilation of bodies.

"No one can deny that Her Majesty's government have now an absolutely unchallengeable right to ask this House, this country and indeed the whole world for their support in an absolute determination to destroy the IRA's capacity for further acts of inhumanity," Mr. Whitelaw said.

"Even those sectors of Roman Catholicism which are not

American relations with Japan were strained last year as the result of what the Japanese called "the Nixon shocks": the announcement last July of Mr. Nixon's invitation to visit China and the trade and monetary measures announced last August to protect the dollar, both made

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

dockers at Le Havre, in a sympathy gesture, refused to work on British cargo ships.

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(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

# Russia's 'Excessive Caution' As Ally Prompted Sadat Move

## He Rules Out Complete Rift With Moscow

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, July 24 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat today blamed the Soviet Union's "excessive caution" as an ally for his decision to demand the departure of Russian military personnel.

In a four-hour speech before the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only political party, Mr. Sadat declared that he would not permit a complete rift to develop between him and the Russians.

He rejected the suggestion, which he said had been made by some, that he turn to the United States to compensate for his difficulties with Moscow. And he categorically denied that there had been any contact with Washington before the announcement of his decision last Tuesday.

The burden of the speech was that the Arabs now stand alone. The tone was one of disappointment and bitterness but not anger.

'A Great Decision'

"We are before a great decision," he said. "Egyptian nationalism and Arab nationalism must stand alone. We shall stand alone on the battlefield if need be."

Mr. Sadat did not define his future course of action. He avoided the phrase that war is inevitable, which had been part of all his recent statements. But he did not rule out a return to war of attrition.

"I would rather see our blood shed than live in the present no-war, no-peace deadlock," he said. He announced that he would call the People's Assembly (parliament) into an emergency session next month to submit to it a law on national unity.

Today's meeting in the domed main auditorium of Cairo University was the opening session of a party congress that will last several days and is expected to put the stamp of collective approval on the major decisions that Mr. Sadat has taken.

The Central Committee's 230 members gave Mr. Sadat a friendly reception and generous, if not overwhelming, applause.

Speech on Thursday

Sources here feel that the next few days will bring major decisions including, probably, a change in the membership of the cabinet. Mr. Sadat is due to make another speech on Thursday.

Two hours of today's speech were devoted to an explanation of the decision to oust the Soviet military. This portion was dominated by a recital of all the examples of U.S. support for Israel that have made the Egyptians bitter.

The state of the Arab-Israeli war boiled down to this, he said: Egypt had an enemy, which occupied its land, the Sinai; Egypt was determined to liberate its territory; Egypt's enemy, Israel, has a friend, the United States, which backs it to the hilt while Egypt's own friend, the Soviet Union, was overly cautious.

"I had warned the Soviet leadership not to be overly cautious," Mr. Sadat said, adding that in the end, when he did not get a satisfactory response, he had no choice but to act on his own.

His tough speech was marked by one overriding theme: "Our first objective is to destroy the capacities of the Provisional IRA who terrorize the community."

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COMMEMORATION—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat addressing members of National Congress Monday in Cairo celebrating the 20th anniversary of the country's revolution.

### Tel Aviv Denies It

## Egypt Claims Ground Missiles Down Israel Jet at Suez Canal

LONDON, July 24 (Reuters)—Egypt today launched ground-to-air missiles against Israeli aircraft for the first time in nearly a year and claimed to have shot down an American-built Phantom jet along the Suez Canal.

Israel confirmed that four missiles had been fired at its planes, but said all the missiles had missed.

The incident came less than a week after Egyptian President Anwar Sadat ordered an end to the Soviet military presence in Egypt.

An Egyptian military spokesman said in Cairo that four Israeli Phantom jets tried to violate Egyptian air space between Kantara and Ismailia this afternoon.

Egyptian air defenses hit one of the intruders, which was seen crashing on the Israeli-occupied side of the canal, and the remaining Phantoms fled, the spokesman said.

Israel Version

In Tel Aviv, an army spokesman said the four missiles were launched at two Israeli aircraft flying over Israeli-held territory. The missiles were launched from a site near Ismailia and the fire was not returned, the spokesman said. He declined to identify the aircraft.

Egyptian missiles were last reported to have been fired against Israeli aircraft along the canal last September, when they shot down an Israeli Air Force Straker cruise transport with the loss of seven lives.

Today's incident was the first between the two countries since a dogfight over the Mediterranean seven weeks ago in which both sides claimed to have shot down two of the other's jets.

The Egyptian missile batteries opened fire just 45 minutes after President Sadat had finished making a major speech in Cairo.

Only Second Nation With Definite Order

### Chinese Sign to Buy 2 Concorde Jetliners

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 24 (UPI)—A Chinese delegation signed a contract today for two Concorde supersonic jets, becoming the second nation after Britain to place a definite order for the controversial plane.

The eight-man delegation left Paris for Shanghai after the signing, a trip that will take some 14 hours of subsonic flying, plus the additional time to Peking.

On the Concorde, the Paris-Peking route will be out to eight hours, Henri Ziegler, president of Aerospatiale, told the press today, giving an idea of why the Chinese want the plane.

The anomaly is that the Chinese signature of this "preliminary contract" comes before France's own airline, Air France, has signed a firm contract. Mr. Ziegler said that only contract details were holding up the Air France signature, but it is known that the French company is having difficulty financing the enormous cost of the plane.

The Chinese insisted on having the planes as soon as possible, but Mr. Ziegler said he had given no assurances except that the planes would be delivered in late 1976 and early 1977. The Concorde is still in final stage and its certification flights will not begin until late this year.

No financing details of today's accord were revealed, and Mr. Ziegler said that the two countries had given themselves until next June to work out the final contract.

"The fact that the Chinese chose to announce the agreement today instead of waiting until then," said Mr. Ziegler, "shows their seriousness." He called the sale of the two planes to China "only a beginning."

British Overseas Airways Corp., which ordered five Concordes two months ago, will be paying over \$60 million a plane, including spare parts, and the total price could go closer to \$80 million a plane. This price—47 per cent of a Boeing-747—has caused great enthusiasm, including Pan American and Air Canada.

The first contacts leading up to today's announcement began last fall when a Chinese delegation

in which he explained his reasons for ending the Russian military presence in Egypt.

Military and political commentators in Israel said they believed there was a direct connection between the missile incident and Mr. Sadat's speech.

The firing of the missiles was intended to underline his claim that the withdrawal of Soviet advisers would not weaken Egyptian forces and that Egyptian personnel were capable of manning sophisticated Soviet equipment, they said.

In Heavily Communist Area

### 2d Capital of Central District Recaptured by Saigon Troops

By Malcolm W. Browne

SAIGON, July 24 (UPI)—A district capital town in South Vietnam's central coastal province of Binh Dinh was recaptured by Saigon troops yesterday after two months of Communist occupation, an army spokesman reported.

A regiment of South Vietnamese soldiers, moving both by helicopter and overland, reportedly moved into the capital, Tam Quan, without encountering major resistance from the North Vietnamese.

Last Friday, another district capital in Binh Dinh Province, Bong Son, was also recaptured with only light resistance. Of the four district towns in the province seized by the North Vietnamese, only two remain in Communist hands.

The light resistance offered so far to the current South Vietnamese counteroffensive in the province has come as something of a surprise to many military observers.

Although North Vietnam has never used its most powerful units in the area, Binh Dinh is one of the most pro-Communist provinces in the country. Pacification efforts there have been less than successful over the years.

Densely Populated

It is densely populated along its fertile coastal strip and in the narrow valleys leading inland into the Annamite mountain range. It is therefore regarded as politically important to both sides.

Meanwhile, the bitter fighting in the northernmost provinces of Quang Tri and Thua Thien continued with no major changes in the tactical situation but with continuing heavy casualties.

Skirmishing, occasional heavy clashes and constant artillery duels characterized the entire 40-mile front.

In one of the most intense actions of the day, a Saigon spokesman reported, some 700 Communist shells fell today on the narrow Vietnamese position near Firebase Bastogne, a position protecting the southwest approach to Hue.

Casualties from the bombardment were described as light, but barrages of this magnitude often precede infantry attacks in force.

As South Vietnamese troops have pressed north in the eastern part of Communist-occupied Quang Tri Province, the North Vietnamese have been moving south in the western part, changing the axis of battle.

Apparently seeking to keep Saigon forces off balance, the North Vietnamese mounted a heavy attack yesterday on Firebase Lion, a South Vietnamese mountain position some 35 miles south of Da Nang, killing or wounding 19 of the defenders, with 61 reported missing.

A South Vietnamese spokesman announced that Firebase Lion was abandoned today.

In another fight nearby, the spokesman said, more than 100 North Vietnamese had been killed. South Vietnamese casualties were said to have been 11 dead and 35 wounded.

In the northern sector, U.S. tactical air strikes were said to have

## West Berliners Get Direct Dial Into the East

BERLIN, July 24 (UPI)—The first direct-dial telephone system between West Berlin and East Germany went into operation today.

The West German Post Ministry said callers in West Berlin could now dial directly to 33 telephone exchanges in the Potsdam area.

According to an agreement signed last September, automated telephone service between the two Germans is to be complete by 1975.

Only Second Nation With Definite Order

### Chinese Sign to Buy 2 Concorde Jetliners

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## Chess Experts Say Spassky Is on the Run From Fischer

REYKJAVIK, July 24 (UPI)—Chess world champion Boris Spassky is on the run, reduced to "shuffling woods on the board."

That was the verdict from grand masters and chess experts before tomorrow's seventh game of the \$250,000 world championship against U.S. challenger Bobby Fischer.

Marveling over the 29-year-old Fischer's stunning victory in yesterday's sixth game, which gave him a lead of 3 1/2 to 2 1/2 points in the 24-match

play-off, Argentine grand master Miguel Najdorf said: "Spassky is on the run. Imagine the world champion reduced to shuffling woods on the board!"

The seventh game is scheduled to start at 1700 GMT, with Spassky playing white.

### Fischer's Lawyer

Meanwhile television producers awaited the arrival of Fischer's lawyer, Paul Marshall, from New York for a final go-ahead to get cameras into the blacked-out 2,500-seat auditorium.

Chet Forte, the ABC-television producer in charge of filming the "match of the century," said, "Marshall should be in by tomorrow morning to iron out a few minor snags. We are ready to go but cannot risk Bobby staging another walkout if we force his hand."

The Icelandic organizers of the tournament said they would cancel their agreement with ABC and New York-based movie director Chester Fox if Fischer has not made up his mind by tomorrow.

Fischer dined last night with friends, including his second, the Rev. William Lombardy, and Najdorf, before he retired to a new villa on the outskirts of Reykjavik, which the organizers have placed at his disposal.

### Bobby Happy

Fred Cramer, an aide of the temperamental challenger and a vice-president of the International Chess Federation (FIDE), said: "Bobby is happy with his game but not the least surprised. He knew all the time he could whip Spassky. That was why he was in no hurry to come over and kept on protesting until conditions were perfect. Spassky is a great sportsman and the best in the Soviet Union. But he is up against a chess player unique in history."

Grand master Fredrik Olafsson, of Iceland, said, "Spassky is playing far below his normal level. Admittedly Fischer is the hardest player in the world to get moving against, but still Spassky should not be completely blocked up with no definite plan after a dozen or more moves."

Referee Lothar Schmid said early today, after meeting Spassky, that the Russian had agreed to a change of board demanded by Fischer.

"The trouble with the marble board is that it was built by a laborer and the lines are no 100 percent straight," Schmid said. "It's a beautiful board, but as for perfection it cannot compare with the wooden board."

Parachute Descent

Investia said that the temperature inside the instrument package was 10 F when it began its parachute descent through the thick cloudy atmosphere of earth's closest planetary neighbor. It gave no further indications of temperatures inside after landing.

"A few days before the approach to Venus, ground controllers gave a special command to freeze the apparatus from inside," it said. It took Venus-3 117 days to reach the planet on its 180-million-mile journey.

Investia also said that a special, three-legged antenna that popped out from the spacelander transmitted the data back to earth. It said that the antenna was designed to assume a horizontal transmitting position regardless of the position of the spacecraft.

## Aides Warn On Economy

(Continued from Page 1)

particularly on people who are not paying their fair share.

He said, incidentally, it is "inconceivable" to be "frugal." But, under questioning by Sen. Jacob K. Javits, R., N.Y., Mr. Stein testified that he was in no position to tell the committee what programs in the 1973 budget would be trimmed.

Casper W. Weinberger, director of the Office of Management and Budget, who appeared with Mr. Stein, said the administration was not yet ready to "disclose" the budget trims designed to offset unexpected spending increases.

Mr. Weinberger said he has some ideas on what he would trim, but said the administration wanted to propose the offsets as a package later. Later in the press conference, however, he said that some of the offsets would "certainly" be presented before the November election.

Mr. Stein criticized those in Congress who want to "spend far beyond the President's budget." He also dismissed a tax increase unless "Congress forces it."

Under questioning, he said the administration was "committed to working on this problem in terms of outlays." He said he saw no evidence "whatever that the American people think the government is spending money so well there is a disposition to raise taxes."

Mr. Stein said the administration was beginning to work on developing a fiscal 1974 budget "that will be balanced." He said letters had gone out to heads of government agencies to tell them to keep their requests for fiscal 1974, which begins July 1, 1973, to a minimum.

Mr. Stein, on other matters, painted a healthy picture of the economy. He testified that in the year since wage-price controls were imposed, employment increased 2.4 million, the rate of consumer price increases slowed to 2.5 percent from 4.7 percent, and the rate of real output from 3.4 percent to 8.9 percent.

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## Israeli Arabs Again Barred From Homes

### 1948 Ouster From 2 Villages Is Upheld

JERUSALEM, July 24 (NYT)—The Israeli government, after public controversy, decided today to bar the return of two communities of Israeli Arabs to their former homes on the border with Lebanon.

The case has troubled the Israeli conscience for more than two decades, since the villagers of Kfarit and Berem surrendered peacefully to the army of the new state of Israel in 1948, then were abruptly expelled from their homes "for security reasons."

Their stone houses were destroyed and the village lands distributed among six kibbutzim and other communities established by Jews.

What made this case different was that most of the villagers' residents did not leave Israel, like the vast majority of the Arab Palestinians.

Instead, some 200 families of Kfarit and Berem stayed together in Israel, finding housing that they assumed would be temporary.

Sons in the army

"Some of our sons served voluntarily in the [Israeli] Army—we have a captain in the army right now," said Oni Shalit of Kfarit, interviewed by an Israeli newsmen in the village of Ramat.

"One of our boys was partially paralyzed serving in the army along the Gaza Strip 15 years ago. Many are in the border police and the prison service. We have proved our loyalty, 100 percent."

The case was brought to the cabinet's attention by the intense lobbying efforts of the most Rev. Joseph Raya, Melkite Catholic archbishop of Galilee, and World Christian organizations. Both Kfarit and Berem were Christian villages.

## Sadat Blames Soviet Caution

(Continued from Page 1)

alternative to make Egypt the master of its own destiny.

The United States had never really wavered in its determination to assure Israeli military superiority, to spare Israel the need of a withdrawal from occupied territories, and to impose direct negotiations on the Arabs while their national territory was still occupied.

Negotiation under occupation would amount to surrender, Mr. Sadat said, repeating several times that Egypt would not cede an inch of its territory.

He hinted at the possibility of an Egyptian call for an Arab boycott against the United States.

The United States alone has the power to bring pressure on Israel, he said. But the Arab world has the power to bring pressure on the United States, he said.

He made it clear that his disapproval of the Soviet Union dated from his first visit to Moscow as chief of state in October, 1970.

He did not say what went wrong but it was generally understood that the Russians had consistently refused to accede to Egyptian requests for offensive weapons, notably long-range bombers and ground-to-ground missiles.

Mr. Weinberger said he has some ideas on what he would trim, but said the administration wanted to propose the offsets as a package later. Later in the press conference, however, he said that some of the offsets would "certainly" be presented before the November election.

Mr. Stein criticized those in Congress who want to "spend far beyond the President's budget." He also dismissed a tax increase unless "Congress forces it."

Under questioning, he said the administration was "committed to working on this problem in terms of outlays." He said he saw no evidence "whatever that the American people think the government is spending money so well there is a disposition to raise taxes."

Mr. Stein said the administration was beginning to work on developing a fiscal 1974 budget "that will be balanced." He said letters had gone out to heads of government agencies to tell them to keep their requests for fiscal 1974, which begins July 1, 1973, to a minimum.

Mr. Stein, on other matters, painted a healthy picture of the economy. He testified that in the year since wage-price controls were imposed, employment increased 2.4 million, the rate of consumer price increases slowed to 2.5 percent from 4.7 percent, and the rate of real output from 3.4 percent to 8.9 percent.

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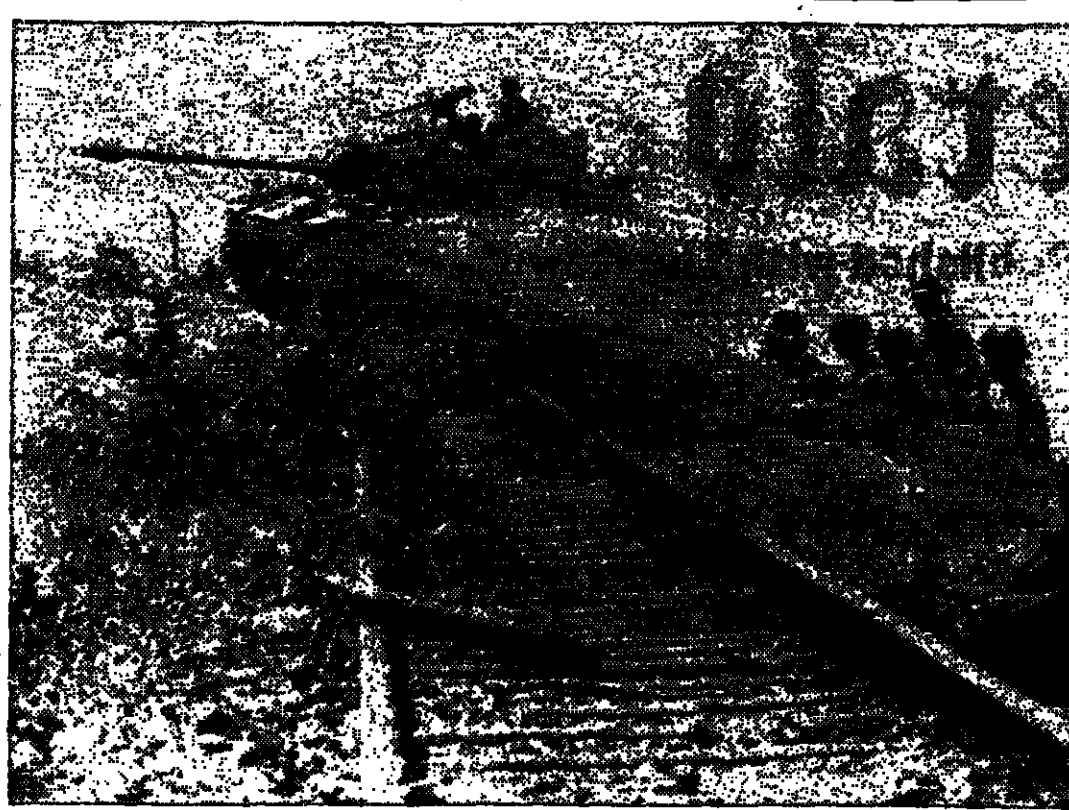
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IN ACTION—South Vietnamese tank going into battle across railroad tracks at Phong Dien last week, 16 miles north of Hue, on road North Vietnamese have tried to cut.

## Sympathy Strike for Dockers Joined by Thousands in U.K.

(Continued from Page 1)

last Friday after the dockers failed to obey its injunction against picketing container depots, which dockers feel they should man. Sir John asked that the picketing be stopped until the merits of the dispute could be studied.

Government officials, who have accused the dockers of using "bullying tactics" to spread the dispute, insist that they cannot intervene in a decision of the court. They argue that the actions by the dockers would have been illegal even without the new labor law.

Moreover, the Heath government has insisted that changes in the labor law will be considered only after it has been tested in practice for some time.

"This is not a matter of the government's pride, but of the rule of law," Maurice McMillan, the Employment Secretary, told the House of Commons today.

"The action would have been illegal in any case and it is unfair. It is still open to those who are now in prison to appeal if they wish to do so."

It was clear that the jailed dockers will make no moves on their own to purge their contempt of court. And union officials are preparing to use any leverage on the government to back down on the law.

Apart from the loss of their national newspapers, most Britons have yet to feel the impact of the strikes. If they continue to spread, however, they will cause shortages of fish, fruit and vegetables and other products imported into this island nation.

The Heath government is deeply concerned that prolonged chaos will lead to a severe economic setback for the country, further damaging its balance of payments and weakening the pound.

A crucial issue in the dock dispute—apart from the jailed dockers—is who should handle the cargo in the bulky containers. The five imprisoned dockers—Vic

Turner, Bernie Steer, Anthony Merrick, Cornelius Clancy and Derek Watkins—were leading the dockers against truck drivers at an inland depot near London.

In reprisal, drivers picketed the docks to support their claim to the container work. Both factions belong to the same union, the Transport and General Workers, and have since united to protest the jailing.

In an effort to solve the underlying issue, a union-management committee urged today that dockers be given higher severance pay to encourage them to leave the declining industry. It also proposed steps to give the dockers more container work.

Two hours after today's fatal shooting, the army said, a sniper fired two more shots at the post. Troops returned fire and claimed to have hit the attacker.

Earlier, a man was found shot dead near Belfast's Springfield Road and a civilian in a car died when he was caught in a crossfire between troops and gunmen in Londonderry.

Troops arrested 10 persons in Armagh today in the third day of searches of suspected IRA strongholds. More than 100 suspects were arrested by soldiers during the weekend and handed over to police.

The Irish Defense Association, a militant Protestant group, called for a day of mourning "Wednesday in memory of 'every one murdered by the IRA' in the last three years."

"We want everyone, Catholic and Protestant—for both sides have suffered—to stop work, go home quietly and spend the day in solemn remembrance," the spokesman said.

At a news conference early today, a masked UDA spokesman said that the group was giving the British Army one week to wipe out the IRA or UDA men would go into Catholic areas and kill every IRA man they could find.

British troops fired rubber bullets tonight to break up a riot by prisoners in one wing of the Crumlin Road Jail in Belfast. It was the second outbreak at the 100-year-old prison in a week.

The chief warden of the jail persuaded the prisoners to release their hostages and return to their cells after about an hour.

From Ulster to Rhine

LONDON, July 24 (Reuters)—Lt. Gen. Sir Harry Tuzo, 55, commander of British military forces in Northern Ireland, will take over the British Army of the Rhine next May, succeeding Gen. Sir Peter Hunt, Lt. Gen. Sir Frank King, 57, will take over the Ulster operations, the Defense Ministry announced.

Quake in Venezuela

CARACAS, July 24 (UPI)—Caracas and all of northern Venezuela were shaken early today by an earthquake that lasted 10 to 20 seconds, the Venezuelan Geological Observatory said. The quake had an intensity of 4.5 on the Richter scale and was centered in the Caribbean about 150 miles off the Venezuelan coast.

## Nixon, Tanaka To Hold Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

without prior consultation with Japan.

The Hawaii meeting will be the first between government leaders of the two countries since Mr. Nixon met with Mr. Sato in San Clemente, Calif., in January of this year before his China trip.

It will take place a week after the close of next month's Republican National Convention in Miami Beach.

It is expected that the meeting with Premier Tanaka will be used by the Republicans to praise Mr. Nixon's foreign policy record. The Democratic party platform, however, was sharp critical of Mr. Nixon for having a "calculated insensitivity to Japan."

Trade Questions

On strictly bilateral matters, trade questions undoubtedly will take up a major part of the talks, since no other issue has caused so much friction in recent years. Mr. Tanaka, who served as minister of international trade and industry in Mr. Sato's cabinet, has stressed the need to resolve trade problems, caused largely by Japan's huge surplus with the United States.

Trade experts predict that despite Japan's revaluation of the yen last year, making the dollar more competitive with it, Japan's surplus in trade with the United States may exceed the \$2.2 billion recorded in Japan's last fiscal year. Japan is under pressure from the United States to reduce its tariffs on American goods, thus making them more competitive.

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## Swedish Editor Says He Saw U.S. Planes Bomb Civilians

STOCKHOLM, July 24 (UPI)—A Swedish journalist today said he saw U.S. planes bombing civilian targets in North Vietnam two days ago.

Sven Oestre, foreign editor of the liberal Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter, in a "Letter to an American Pilot" published today, said he saw American planes attack Nam Hong village in North Vietnam Saturday.

The letter, dated "Nam Ha, Sunday," said in part: "To an American pilot: 'Yes, to the pilot who dropped two bombs—one with thousands of steel bullets—over the village with three churches near the river in Nam Ha Province yesterday morning at 8:30. You will surely be satisfied when I tell you that they were not wasted. You killed two women in a rice paddy, wounded another six. All women, all Catholics. So the church bells rang for mourning service when we left the village an hour later.'

"A military target? Well, we both know there wasn't any there. Just a village with three churches and a lot of people, working in the water-drenched fields. No anti-aircraft batteries, no rockets, no railroad, no oil pipe, no trucks, nothing. Except human beings, peasants."

Served in U.S.

Mr. Oestre, who was the newspaper's Washington correspondent for six years and covered the wars in Algeria, the Congo and Indochina, said he witnessed the bombing from a safe distance. He said the planes were attacked before the village continued to Nam Dinh City, on the other side of the river, to drop "splinter bombs."

"They are intended for tanks, as both of us know. It's a little difficult to understand why you use them against a city. Except if you want to kill and maim civilians, of course."

Mr. Oestre said the village of Nam Hong, in Nam Truc District, was bombed three times "during the last five days."

[In another story, Dagens Nyheter said that former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark will arrive in Hanoi later this week to study the effects of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

In a front-page story, Dagens Nyheter disclosed that Mr. Clark, 45, was appointed to participate in a study group set up by the International Commission for Inquiries into U.S. War Crimes in

Indochina. "The group's arr in North Vietnam will coin with the start of the rainy sea which it is feared will c extensive damage to low areas if the dam system sh collapse as a result of bombing."

[The study group, which includes Sean MacBride, who is a lawyer and former Irish minister of foreign affairs, Frode Jakobsen, a Danish member of parliament, is scheduled to present its findings simultaneously in Washington, London, Paris and Copenhagen weeks' stay in North Vietnam Dagens Nyheter said.]

Saigon Un Recapture Capital To

(Continued from Page 1)

destroyed three North Viet long-range 120-mm guns, 100-mm gun and three A-1 craft cannons near enemy plet Dong Ha in northern Tri Province late yesterday early today.

The air war over North nam extended for the seco into the outskirts of Hanoi pilots from the Seventh carrier Kitty Hawk, claim have heavily damaged the Dien battery plant four from the capital.

In other strikes flown ove North, U.S. pilots claimed to destroyed or damaged bridges, 28 trucks and va railroad installations, among o targets.

A U.S. communique repo today that two more U.S. planes had been lost in the N Vietnam area—an RF-8 reconnaissance plane, w crashed Saturday south of Ti Hoa, and an A-1 Corsair, w went down in the Gulf of kin after a mission northeast Vinh. The pilot of the reconnaissance plane was listed missing, but the other pilot U.S.

[North Vietnam claimed more U.S. planes were shot today in Thanh Hoa, Lang and Quang Ninh Provinces, noi's Vietnam News Agency, broadcast monitored in Ti made no mention of the fa the pilots, the Associated I reported.]

He denied claims that 1 planes had attacked the dikes while on other nonmilitary missions.

Mr. Bray, read two arti from the North Vietnam newspaper Moi which said dikes had been badly damage by floods last year and repa had not been completed.

"We are being subjected to classic and neatly executed propaganda campaign which, interestingly enough, is greatly mited within North Vietnam itself where the threat is that o the need to repair damage is flitted by last year's flood."

Mr. Bray said that Mr. Waldheim was told by Mr. Busi prior to his news conference that the Hanoi claims were false. Mr. Busi was trying to re the secretary-general again to present the American argument Mr. Bray said.

Mr. Rogers noted that Mr Waldheim had said, "It is always my interest in using quiet diplomacy to be helpful."

Added Mr. Rogers: "We cannot consider helpful any public statements giving further currency f these reports."

The Pentagon has said, and Mr. Bray repeated the assertion today, that any dike that may have been hit was struck either by accident or because military installations were located on or near it.

Mr. Waldheim acknowledged that "this is Hanoi information that the dikes have been damaged. I cannot tell you whether the bombing was intentional or not."

Since then, U.S. spokesmen

Negro General May Get 2d Star

WASHINGTON, July 24 (UPI)—The Army today nominated Brig. Gen. James P. Bannet to become the second Negro to achieve two-star rank in Army history.

Gen. Hamlet, 50, a native of Alliance, Ohio, was 23d on a list of 34 brigadier generals nominated for promotion to major general.

Placement on the list determines the order in which nominees pin on their second stars when openings occur among the ranks of major generals.

Gen. Hamlet was nominated to become a one-star general only 15 months ago. At that time, there was only one black general in the Army and one in the Air Force.

Polish-Soviet Talks

MOSCOW, July 24 (AP)—Polish foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski has arrived for consultations with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, the official Soviet news agency reported today.

## WEATHER

	C	F	
ALABAMA	21	70	Partly cloudy
ALASKA	21	70	Partly cloudy
ARIZONA	24	7	Overcast
ARKANSAS	25	77	Stormy
CALIF.	22	83	Sunny
CONNECTICUT	25	76	Overcast
DELAWARE	26	73	Cloudy
FLORIDA	20	68	Rain
GEORGIA	21	81	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	22	80	Sunny
INDIANA	22	77	Sunny
IOWA	23	77	Sunny
KANSAS	23	81	Sunny
KENTUCKY	18	81	Overcast
LOUISIANA	15	89	Rain
MAINE	21	53	Cloudy
MARYLAND	27	81	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	25	77	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	22	72	Partly sunny
MINNESOTA	22	72	Partly cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	29	85	Cloudy
MISSOURI	29	85	Cloudy
MONTANA	29	85	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	29	85	Cloudy
NEVADA	29	85	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	29	85	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	29	85	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	29	85	Cloudy
NEW YORK	29	85	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	29	85	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	29	85	Cloudy
OHIO	29	85	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	29	85	Cloudy
OREGON	29	85	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	29	85	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	29	85	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	29	85	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	29	85	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	29	85	Cloudy
TEXAS	29	85	Cloudy
UTAH	29	85	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	29	85	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	29	85	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	29	85	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	29	85	Cloudy
WYOMING	29	85	Cloudy



## Secrecy on Funding

## Gerald R. Ford Answers Agnew, Republicans 'Elitists'

By William Greider

D. July 24 (WP).—The new president is vacationing in the Black Hills today. McGovern seemed even encouraged by the attacks on him by a spokesman.

interesting thing," he said after saying how

easy it was going to be to beat without even waiting for the campaign to begin, the President has the secretary of defense attack me directly on partisan grounds, which breaks a tradition that President Eisenhower, President Johnson and other Presidents have set of keeping the secretary of defense and the secretary of state out of partisan politics.

"I think it's regrettable. It's some indication that maybe they're not quite as sure as they thought they were that Sen. Eagleton (the Democratic vice-presidential nominee) and I are going to be pushovers."

## Response to Agnew

The nominee responded vigorously to Vice-President Agnew's accusation that Sen. McGovern represents an "elitist" take-over of the Democratic party.

"This seems like a very strange term to come from a political operation which is truly an elitist operation," the senator said.

"The Republicans are afraid to tell us where that \$10 million has come from that is 'bankrolling' their campaign. We're proud of the fact that the McGovern-Eagleton campaign is financed by contributions of thousands of people all over the country. We published every name."

He suggested that if the Republican contributors were disclosed, the list would include top executives of International Telephone Telegraph, Lockheed and other corporations that have done business with the Nixon administration.

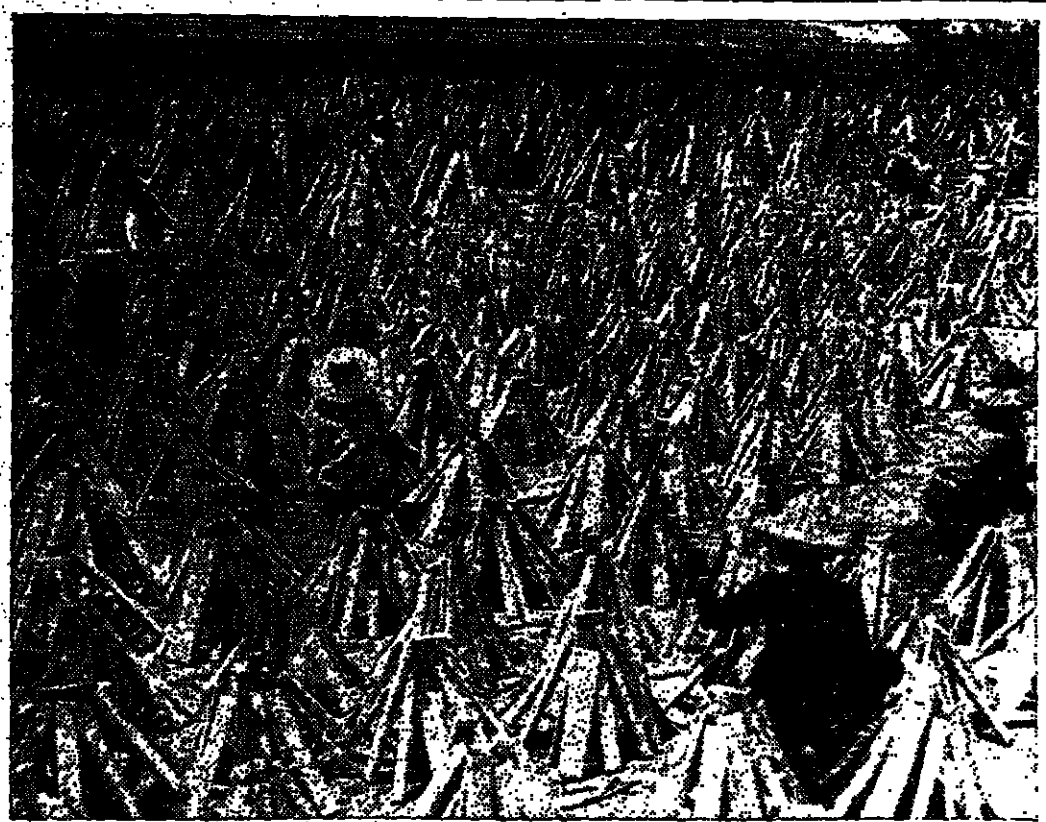
The nominee also listed the roles his top advisers will play in the fall campaign. He said Jean Westwood, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, will direct the overall campaign of the national ticket from top to bottom, making a special effort to broaden the campaign to include more women at all levels.

Lawrence P. O'Brien, named national campaign chairman last week, will give special attention to party unity and relations with governors, senators, congressmen, mayors, party leaders and leaders of organized labor and be a first-most consultant on all aspects of the campaign, the senator said.

The only state coordinator named was Eugene Pokorny, the architect of Sen. McGovern's Nebraska and Wisconsin primary campaigns, who will run the campaign in Illinois. The senator described this as "perhaps the most crucial in the McGovern campaign strategy."

Gov. Earl Warren, the campaign manager for two years, will direct the campaign organization in all states with George Cunningham, the senator's administrative assistant, as deputy campaign manager. Frank Mendelsohn will serve as Sen. McGovern's top political adviser and head the traveling staff, which will include Lt. Gov. William Danahy of South Dakota, former Interior Secretary Stewart Udell, Frederick Dalton and Yancy Martin.

Working under Mr. Hart as regional coordinators will be Richard S. Harris for the West, Eli Selig for the central and Southern states, and Harold Himmelman for the East.



PENCIL PATTERNS—Workers in Taiwan stacking pieces of wood to dry in the sun, before they are transformed into hundreds of thousands of ordinary pencils.

## Citing Corruption of Some Allies

## Cabinet Report Contradicts U.S. Stand on Asia Dope Flow

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, July 24 (NYT).—A cabinet-level report has concluded that, contrary to the Nixon administration's public optimism, "there is no prospect" of stemming the smuggling of narcotics by air and sea in Southeast Asia "under any conditions that can realistically be projected."

"This is so," the report, dated Feb. 21, 1972, said, "because the governments in the region are unable and, in some cases, unwilling to do those things that would have to be done by them if a truly effective effort were to be made."

The report, prepared by officials of the Central Intelligence Agency, the State Department and the Defense Department, noted that "the most basic problem, and the one that unfortunately appears least likely of any early solution, is the corruption, collusion and indifference at some places in some governments, particularly Thailand and South Vietnam."

The report sharply contradicted the official administration position, and government intelligence sources say its conclusions are still valid today. In May, Secretary of State William P. Rogers told a Senate subcommittee that "we think all the countries are cooperating with us and we are quite satisfied with that cooperation."

## Some Real Progress

Similarly, Nelson G. Gross, the State Department's coordinator for international narcotics matters, told Congress in June that "the governments of Thailand, Laos and Vietnam have already joined us in the fight and, while we have a long way to go, we feel that during the past year some real progress has been achieved."

All officials concerned acknowledge that the U.S. agencies, under prodding from President Nixon, have begun an intensive effort to stem the international narcotics traffic. But critics contend that the effort is far less effective today than administration officials say it is.

The cabinet-level report, made available to The New York Times, buttressed many of the charges made by two critics, particularly about the pivotal importance of Thailand to the international drug smugglers. Thailand is also a major staging area for the U.S. Air Force.

In a report on the world heroin problem last year, one of the two critics, Rep. Robert Steele, R., Conn., wrote that "from the American viewpoint, Thailand is as important to the control of the illegal international traffic in narcotics as Turkey. While all of the opium produced in Southeast Asia is not grown in Thailand, most of it is smuggled through that country."

Rep. Steele's report, to a House subcommittee, said that the inability of the United States to have a few notorious smugglers deported from Thailand had led some intelligence officials to conclude that the men were paying Thai officials for protection.

The other critic, author Alfred W. McCoy, Yale graduate student, said in testimony before congressional committees last

month that hundreds of tons of Burmese opium passed through Thailand every year to international markets in Europe and the United States, and that 80 to 90 percent of the opium was carried by Nationalist Chinese paramilitary teams that were at one time paid by the CIA.

There are a number of opium refineries along the northern Thai border, he said, and much of the processed high-quality heroin is shipped by trawler to Hong Kong.

"Even though they are heavily involved in the narcotics traffic," Mr. McCoy testified, "these Chinese Nationalist irregulars are closely allied with the Thai government."

He said that Thai government police units patrol the northern border area and collect an "import duty" of about \$250 a pound for raw opium entering Thailand.

The cabinet-level report, submitted to the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control, asked "highest priority" for suppression of the traffic by Thai trawlers, noting that each trawler load "would represent something like 6 percent of annual United States consumption of heroin."

The report also pointed out that the U.S. agencies, under prodding from President Nixon, have begun an intensive effort to stem the international narcotics traffic. But critics contend that the effort is far less effective today than administration officials say it is.

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The cabinet-level report, submitted to the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control, asked "highest priority" for suppression of the traffic by Thai trawlers, noting that each trawler load "would represent something like 6 percent of annual United States consumption of heroin."

The report also pointed out that the U.S. agencies, under prodding from President Nixon, have begun an intensive effort to stem the international narcotics traffic. But critics contend that the effort is far less effective today than administration officials say it is.

## Winds Stir Stagnant Air In U.S. East

NEW YORK, July 24 (AP).—Winds drove a stubborn mass of hot, stagnant air from the Northeast today, blowing away weekend automobile exhaust and industrial pollution that irritated coastal cities.

Washington was the only metropolitan area on the Atlantic Coast still on pollution alert but environmental engineers said it might be canceled if the winds continued to blow.

Authorities extended the alert after measuring exhaust fumes of autos returning from Maryland and Virginia beaches. Commuters were urged to leave their cars home today if possible.

Wind gusts stirred the air over New York City yesterday and lowered the smog reading to a level deemed "good" by the city's Air Resources Department. The department forecast "acceptable" air quality today.

Hot Air Dome  
Winds were 15 miles an hour in other parts of the Northeast as the week-old stagnant air mass, weakening somewhat, blew south and west.

However, a high-pressure hot air dome, holding a two-mile layer of haze to the ground, continued to hang over the Carolinas, and officials in the two states doubted that the system would break today.

In Ohio, near the western edge of the dissipating air mass, the Department of Health lifted a pollution alert that had threatened to close 125 industrial plants with incinerators.

Yesterday's pollutant reading in the Ohio Valley steel city of Steubenville stood at 186 micrograms per cubic meter—compared with a norm of 200 and a high of more than 900 Friday.

In Minnesota, meanwhile, a dam on the Knife River in Ely County broke during the night, forcing some people to flee their homes and causing water to rise in the Snake River Valley, officials said. There was flooding also in other parts of central Minnesota due to torrential rains which began at midweek and continued into the weekend. The area experiencing flooding was 150 miles long and 60 miles wide, running east to west about 75 miles north of Minneapolis-St. Paul. Four deaths have been blamed on the flooding.

300 Newsmen Object To Guild Endorsement  
WASHINGTON, July 24 (AP).—Nearly 300 editors and reporters have bought an advertisement in The Washington Post to tell the American Newspaper Guild that it "has no business" endorsing candidates on their behalf.

The signers, most of them members of the guild, disavowed endorsement of "any candidate for any office at any time or place."

The quarter-page ad in The Washington Post yesterday followed the endorsement of the Democratic presidential nominee, Sen. George McGovern, by the union's International Executive Board.

The board was empowered to break with tradition and endorse a candidate by the guild's 39th convention last month in San Juan, Puerto Rico.

## Russian Capability Feared

## Pentagon Is Rethinking Role, Protection of Spy Satellites

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP).—The Pentagon is "thoroughly reworking" its arguments about improving and protecting its spy satellites looking down on Russia from space.

Impetus for the re-examination of the policy questions surrounding this super-secret facet of the nation's space program comes from recent Soviet military feats in space.

So little do the public or the politicians know about the situation that the subject has hardly been discussed openly.

Yet the SALT agreement makes the military space reconnaissance question compelling. For the United States is counting on spy satellites to keep track of how many Soviet missiles, bombers and submarines are being deployed.

Nixon administration officials have said little about Soviet experiments with a spaceship that seems to be designed to knock down U.S. spy satellites—or at least inspect them in space.

And when the Soviet Union astounded American space experts in December by launching numerous satellites to watch the Indo-Pakistani war, Pentagon officials declined comment on what the capability meant.

Recently, however, the Pentagon has been more talkative about Soviet space maneuvers. The House Defense Appropriations subcommittee hearings in June gave the public a glimpse of official concern about Soviet ability to orbit satellites for tactical reconnaissance or to destroy other craft.

The following censored testimony was given behind closed doors on March 15 (the blanks indicate material deleted by the Pentagon):

Rep. William E. Minshall, R., Ohio: "I would like to ask further, Doctor, about your comment in your statement about the Soviet's ability to launch satellites—Does that mean they have a lot of these already on the pad ready to go, to have surveillance of almost any part of the world?"

Reasonable Conclusion  
Dr. John S. Foster Jr., Pentagon research director: "Sir, that would be a reasonable conclusion. In our case, we find that it is most efficient, in the sense that it is least costly, to program the missile launch on a given date. The whole system, from its initial fabrication through development and checkout up to launch time, is on a very rigid, carefully controlled schedule."

"If one wanted to have it on hold for months or weeks, you would go through quite a different procedure in the latter phases. Generally, we have not been willing to spend the money to have an extra booster or two or three sitting around."

"The Soviets apparently have been willing to do that. As a consequence, when a crisis comes along—they had a few boosters around and were able to launch on a day's notice, or slightly

longer." (The deleted language identified the crisis as the Indo-Pakistani war, according to military sources.)

"... We in the Department of Defense are not very clear in our own minds about what we ought to do. We have looked at this matter for a number of years. It has never been clear to us that we ought to go out and develop a system that would cost hundreds of millions of dollars."

"In the last year or so, however, we have seen the emergence of this Soviet capability. We also have a trend in the use of satellites for tactical purposes that has become much more important than in prior years."

Considerable Difference  
"So our dependence in the future on satellites may be considerably different than we had thought. We are now in the process of thoroughly reworking this whole basic question."

The Pentagon's "reworking" of the question of where to go from here with spy satellites includes ways to inspect foreign ones and knock them out of the sky.

The Air Force Space and Missile Systems Organization went to industry for other ideas on how to deal with satellite interception. Again, the Soviet Union appears to have the edge here because it has conducted flight tests of what appears to be a satellite intercept system.

On the theory that it should look at a defense for every offense, the Air Force also is exploring ways of defending its observation satellites. Decoy balloons are one trick mentioned.

The Air Force wants \$10.1 million in fiscal 1973, compared to \$5.4 million in fiscal 1972, for research on ways to defend the United States from the potentially new battleground of space.

## NASA Hears Bids On \$3.5-Billion Space Contract

WASHINGTON, July 24 (WP).—The U.S. space agency called a meeting today with four aerospace contractors in what bolls down to their last chance to win the most coveted space contract of the next 10 years.

The contractors are Grumman Aerospace Corp., North American Rockwell, Inc., Lockheed Missiles and Space Co., Inc., and McDonnell Douglas Corp., each of which was given 90 minutes to explain why it should be awarded the contract to build the reusable and reusable space shuttle spacecraft.

At stake in today's talks is a contract worth as much as \$2.5 billion, the largest single contract put up for bid by NASA since the Apollo spacecraft contracts 10 years ago. The shuttle contract also means as many as 160,000 jobs spread out over six years, which to the winner means dominance of the space industry and to the losers, the possibility of near extinction in a market that has been dwindling for the last six years.

The contract award is due later this week.

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## Red Drowned

ND, Ontario, July 24 (AP).—Seven children and three adults were drowned in the capsizing of their boat in Georgian Bay

## 10 War Foes Win Drive End Alternative Service

INGTON, J., 24 (NYT).—The Selective Service System, several adverse court has ordered that more 10 conscientious objectors be released from any obligation to perform alternative service.

Under the Selective Service Act, conscientious objectors who were instructed to perform civilian work during a war and winter when they were not being drafted into military service.

More than 800 of these conscientious objectors have begun civilian work and they sign if they wish. The men had not yet received word but had been to do so.

Low-Priority Group  
The men will be placed in a low-priority category and have no obligation unless a national mobilization in World War II.

They are classified as conscientious objectors, and thus are from military service, if they convince their draft that they are morally opposed to all wars.

Of all wars, conscientious objectors are assigned a

draft lottery number based on his birthday. If men with his lottery number are drafted, he is obligated to perform two years of approved civilian work, such as in a hospital or an anti-poverty agency.

From the middle of last November until the end of March, no draftees were ordered to military duty, but the Selective Service System continued to order conscientious objectors to report for work.

Suits in Seven States  
According to Edwin Oppenheimer, a lawyer with the New York Civil Liberties Union who specializes in draft litigation and conscientious objector suits were filed in federal courts by conscientious objectors in at least seven states and the District of Columbia.

Lawyers argued that Selective Service regulations provided that conscientious objectors should be called for duty only if their peers who are subject to the draft are being inducted. They also argued that to call these men when no one was being drafted was a violation of the 1922 Amendment's protection against involuntary servitude.

The other critic, author Alfred W. McCoy, Yale graduate student, said in testimony before congressional committees last

month that hundreds of tons of Burmese opium passed through Thailand every year to international markets in Europe and the United States, and that 80 to 90 percent of the opium was carried by Nationalist Chinese paramilitary teams that were at one time paid by the CIA.

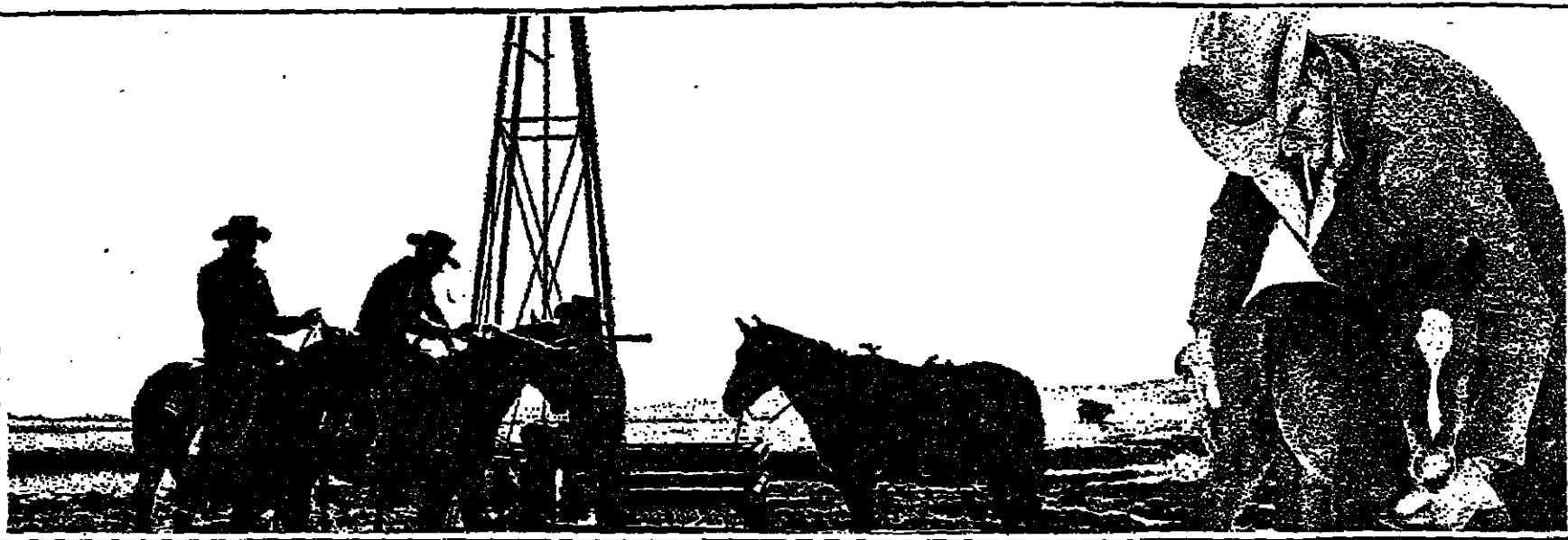
There are a number of opium refineries along the northern Thai border, he said, and much of the processed high-quality heroin is shipped by trawler to Hong Kong.

"Even though they are heavily involved in the narcotics traffic," Mr. McCoy testified, "these Chinese Nationalist irregulars are closely allied with the Thai government."

He said that Thai government police units patrol the northern border area and collect an "import duty" of about \$250 a pound for raw opium entering Thailand.

The cabinet-level report, submitted to the Cabinet Committee on International Narcotics Control, asked "highest priority" for suppression of the traffic by Thai trawlers, noting that each trawler load "would represent something like 6 percent of annual United States consumption of heroin."

Come to the flavor of Marlboro





## Two Decades of Egypt

It is not inappropriate that Egypt's celebration of the twentieth anniversary of the establishment of a republic should be accompanied by the crisis air that surrounds the ouster of Soviet military personnel. Not only is there a renewed nationalist fervor, an added sense of independence in Egypt as the result of that ouster. That in itself would have seemed a fitting emotion on the anniversary of what was essentially a nationalist uprising in 1952. Not only is the Egyptian Army deeply involved in the semi-crisis with the Soviet Union, as it was the begetter of the revolt that overthrew King Farouk. Above all, Egypt is shadowed, in 1972 as in 1952, by the war with Israel.

There were many solid reasons for ridding Egypt of the lethargic constitutional monarchy over which King Farouk presided. But the bruised pride of the Egyptian Army after the first rounds of the war with Israel was the most inspirational factor in the coup that brought first General Mohammed Naguib and then Colonel Gamal Abdel Nasser to rule the land of the Pharaohs and the khedives. And, after two more rounds, in 1956 and 1967, the principal issue is still unresolved: the army's pride is still sore.

To be sure, much has happened in Egypt in the past two decades that may seem only incidentally connected with the Israeli conflict. Egypt has severed its last ties with Britain; it has taken over the Suez Canal; it has built the Aswan dam; it has been a central element in the rise of Arab nationalism. Two efforts to create an Arab feder-

ation have been launched—one failed, the other is in process of formation. Egypt has become a force in the Mediterranean basin, much as it was in the days of Mehmet Ali, although far less than in the times of Ramses II. How much of this would have been accomplished without the focal point of Arab-Israeli rivalry and the effects of that rivalry upon the great powers may be disputed.

But what is more important now is how much might have been won for the Egyptian people and their Arab neighbors without the cost in lives and material, the diversion of energy, entailed by the struggle in Palestine. The hard-won Suez Canal remains a useless ditch because of it. Egypt considers the United States an enemy because America has aided Israel; it is arguing with the Soviet Union because it has not aided the Arabs sufficiently. The Arab nations are divided, very largely, because they do not agree on the tactics of the continuing war that is not a war. And somewhere, very far down the list of priorities, are the fellahin of Egypt and the Bedouin of Arabia, the ancient tillers of the soil and herders of goats and camels, the people who hope and pay.

It will not be easy to reach a secure and equitable peace in the Middle East. The issues are complex; each side is convinced of its own righteousness and neither is altogether right, when viewed from outside the ring. But unless some serious effort is made to reach an accommodation, how many anniversaries of Egyptian independence will be celebrated under the guns?

## Halting Nuclear Spread

By 1976 about one-fourth of the countries in the world will have large nuclear reactors in operation for the production of electric power and thus a significant potential for making atomic weapons. Apart from today's five nuclear weapons nations—the United States, Russia, Britain, France and China—some 27 other countries will be producing plutonium as a by-product of electric power generation, enough of it to make at least 900 Hiroshima bombs a year.

The growing cost and mounting shortage of other forms of energy—the American electric power industry alone is planning to expand from 26 to 300 power reactors by 1990—has brought the advent of the long delayed nuclear power era. With it has come the long feared danger that possession of nuclear weapons will spread around the globe.

It was this danger that the United States, the Soviet Union and Britain sought to head off in the 1968 nonproliferation treaty (NPT). But four years later, although 102 non-nuclear weapons countries have signed, only 71 have ratified the treaty. Only two of the eight so-called "threshold" or "near-nuclear" countries have ratified the NPT, Canada and Sweden. The NPT signatories that have not yet ratified the treaty include four threshold countries—West Germany, Japan, Italy and Switzerland—and such other important nations as Egypt, Turkey and Australia. Non-signatories include two near-nuclear countries, India and Israel, as well as Pakistan, Brazil, Argentina, South Africa and Spain.

It is becoming clear that the treaty as it

now stands is unlikely to gain the adherence of many of these countries unless the United States and the Soviet Union can agree on a number of collateral measures designed to attract them. This is the conclusion that has emerged from an unusual project of parallel studies by the United Nations Association of the United States and the Soviet Union. The reports of two UNA policy panels, just published in both countries, point the way to the measures most needed.

Action by the United States and the Soviet Union to make more credible their security assurances to nations that take the pledge against becoming nuclear powers are at the top of the list of such collateral measures. For Japan, India, Pakistan, Israel and Egypt, security is the central concern.

But most important, perhaps, is the tone in world relationships and arms control set by the superpowers. On the heels of the historic SALT 1 agreements, a move to extend the 1963 nuclear test-ban treaty to underground tests could make a major contribution to nonproliferation. The UNA-U.S.A. report points out that virtually all the countries now hesitant about adhering to the NPT signed and ratified the limited test-ban treaty and are on record as favoring an underground test ban.

The United States and the Soviet Union spent more than four years negotiating the Non-Proliferation Treaty. They will have to move vigorously over the next few years if the dangers they foresaw, which now are becoming a reality, are to be contained.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### Egypt and the Soviet Union

Sadat's decision to cut the umbilical cord that had linked Cairo with Moscow since 1955 most assuredly constitutes a grave setback for the Kremlin. . . . If Sadat is sincere when he says that the Middle East conflict can be resolved only by a decisive battle, on whose support is he counting now that he has inflicted a major affront on the Russian military? . . . Is not Sadat thinking rather of a diplomatic settlement and counting on the sympathy which his decision may win him in Washington in light of a wish once expressed by Mr. Kissinger to have the Soviets expelled from Egypt. This assumption is tempting, but Sadat cannot be ignorant that, through the coming months, the candidates to the White House will be very much concerned with handling the American Jewish electorate with kid gloves. As a consequence, real pressures on Israel to force it into making concessions cannot be expected. . . . Is Sadat thus intending to bolt Moscow? It seems indeed that, when they met in May, Messrs. Brezhnev and Nixon agreed to rule out any change of the Mideast status quo by force. It is difficult to see how the Egyptian president's rumpus could bring the Kremlin, which has been so careful to preserve peaceful coexistence and

is little used to bowing to demerits, especially coming from small powers, to make further commitments to Egypt's cause. In fact, Sadat's purpose is clear: to go back to the policy of non-alignment and rejection of zones of influence once practiced with success by Nasser. . . . All one can say so far is that the Egyptian chief of state has just spread confusion in the Middle East. It will soon be known whether this was a show of strength or a show of weakness on his part.

—From Le Monde (Paris).

#### Middle East Politics

No one plays Middle Eastern politics and wins. This was made very clear again this week when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat ordered the expulsion of an estimated 15,000 to 20,000 Soviet military advisers and experts. Historically, Turkey, France, Britain and the United States have all had their day in the Middle East and all have been driven or frozen out. Now, apparently it is time for the Russian exodus. . . .

A new, less controllable crisis may develop in the Middle East, and it is urgently necessary that the United Nations redouble its efforts to bring about a settlement between the Arab states and Israel before artillery shells start flying and bombs begin falling.

—From the Japan Times (Tokyo).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 25, 1897

PARIS—The announcement by the Paris press yesterday evening that twenty-three inoculated rabbits had been stolen from the hospital at Ambervilliers, and that there was a danger of an anthrax and lockjaw being spread among the unsuspecting population of the city caused, as may be imagined, a great sensation. That there was, in reality, no need for anxiety, for the days have gone by when Parisians ate their food without cooking it.

#### Fifty Years Ago

July 25, 1922

KILKENNY, Ireland—Free State forces are being distributed preparatory to one of the most difficult phases of the offensive against the Irish rebels, who are making their last stand in the hills of the southwest. The Irish rebels have few sympathizers, but are retarding the progress of the opposing army by cutting the railroads in each town, living, as they move along, at the expense of the country.



### Report From Hanoi—IV

## 'My Guess Is That Hanoi Is Wrong'

By Joseph Kraft

Columnist Joseph Kraft has just spent several weeks in North Vietnam. This is the fourth of six reports on what he saw and found there. His next article will be published Thursday.

HANOI—One of the most outspoken and unpleasant men I have met here in Hanoi is Hong Chuong, the editor of Hoc Tap, the theoretical journal of the North Vietnamese Communist party. In hopes of gauging the effect of President Nixon's recent visits to Moscow and Peking, I asked him how he compared communism in Vietnam with communism in Russia and China.

He replied: "In the Russian revolution, Lenin replaced Kessler and the czar. He was a representative of the workers, and they represented the bourgeoisie and the nobles. But they were all Russians.

"In the Chinese revolution, Mao Tse-tung replaced Chiang Kai-shek. Mao represented the peasants and Chiang represented the feudal warlords. But they were both Chinese.

"In our revolution, Ho Chi Minh replaced the Japanese Fascists and the French colonialists. He was Vietnamese and they were foreigners."

That little homily expresses one of the truly important features of the Communist regime here in North Vietnam. It represents a form of national communism. It is self-consciously different from the regimes in Peking and in Moscow. If anything there is a sense here of being somehow superior, one up on the others in purity and breadth of revolutionary struggle.

#### Out of Focus

As Truong Chinh, the president of the North Vietnamese Assembly and leading member of the Politburo, put it in a speech published here last February that is considered highly significant: "To support the Vietnamese and the other Indo-Chinese peoples' patriotic war against the U.S. has become the key question in the world people's struggle against U.S. imperialism."

One editor here, Le Khac Vien of the publication Vietnamese Studies, acknowledged to me that Hanoi had lost some political support from Moscow and Peking. But in the same breath he said that "what counts is material support." That, he contended, was still continuing. "We don't ask the Russians and the Chinese to be 100 percent Vietnamese," he said. "We are happy when they are 50 percent Vietnamese."

Both Soviet and Chinese diplomats here in Hanoi have told me that aid to North Vietnam from their countries is continuing. So many vehicles and heavy weapons have already been sent in that Hanoi resembles a kind of parking lot for trucks, artillery and anti-aircraft, chiefly from Russia.

Soviet technicians are on hand in considerable numbers, and while some are leaving, I saw more arrive on the weekly Aeroflot flight from Moscow which arrived here on July 15. I was told by North Vietnamese officials—but could not verify it independently—that Russia had

replaced some of the MIG planes shot down in combat.

I have seen bags of wheat stenciled with Chinese markings being unloaded from railway cars that presumably came south from the Chinese border. Among the Western diplomatic colony here, it is generally assumed that the wheat was originally sent to China from Australia or Canada. It is widely rumored—though not something I could verify—that small, shallow-draft coastal vessels are bringing material from China to North Vietnam despite the American mining of the most important harbors.

#### Many Reasons

Thus, for a broad variety of reasons, the North Vietnamese have not been deterred by Pres-

ident Nixon's diplomatic triumphs in Moscow and Peking. Despite the actions of the two major Communist countries, the North Vietnamese continue to believe that they are fighting on the frontier of revolution. The slackening of political support from Russia and China only seems to intensify their own disposition to fight, which has a heavily nationalistic element. The more so as they are still able to screw out of Moscow and Peking the material support they need to keep up the battle.

My own guess is that the North Vietnamese are wrong. I believe that thanks to President Nixon's diplomatic advances toward China and Russia this country is no longer on the front line of revolutionary struggle—if indeed a thing which has to be so bombastically expressed exists at all.

But it is not surprising that Hanoi fails to recognize this fact, and keeps on fighting as though nothing had changed. What is surprising is that Washington does not draw the conclusions of its own actions—namely that the United States is now so insulated against whatever happens in Vietnam that any President can make peace on any terms with impunity.

## Chile Faced With Mounting Deficit

By Lewis Dinguid

SANTIAGO—Despite Chile's debt renegotiation three months ago, which the government described at the time as satisfactory, President Salvador Allende predicted a \$230-million deficit in the balance of payments this year.

Speaking on the day of national dignity, a year after nationalization of the American copper interests, Allende offered this arithmetic to a miner audience:

Export earnings, 74 percent of them from copper, will be \$1.2 billion. Imports, mostly of food and capital goods, will cost \$1.25 billion. Debt payments will be \$200 million (they would have been \$610 million but for the renegotiation).

"How are we going to get out of that situation?" he asked. Without really answering the question, he exhorted the miners to produce more.

The deficit probably will be financed by foreign borrowing. In normal times it would not be an onerous amount for the nation of 9.5 million. But these are not normal times for Chile.

Foreign exchange reserves that were at \$343 million when Allende was elected in 1970 are now thought to be nominal.

A principal cause for the difficulty, as Allende pointed out, is the fall in the price of copper. It is selling at 48 cents per pound, down from 60 cents and more in recent years of high demand.

It appears that Chile will be in dire need of extending the agreement, and the United States is expected to raise again the question of copper compensation. With only five months remaining until December, the U.S.-Chilean follow-up agreement to the Paris accord may not be signed at all.

Nevertheless, U.S. debts renegotiated there are not being paid. Chile did pay \$5 million due at the end of June on a loan made by Kennecott at the time

of partial nationalization of its mine. Chilean officials on occasion have hinted it might be allowed to lapse.

A big drain on Chile's foreign earnings is outlay for food, though the country is thought capable theoretically of producing more than it eats.

Imports have climbed above previous \$200-million levels because the price of the food is up and more is coming in. This is because of increased consumption and drop in production of some key items. This in turn results from bad weather or problems with the massive land redistribution.

While several countries have offered Chile import credits, they are mostly for capital equipment from the lending state.

Exceptions were \$30 million in hard currency from the Soviet Union, believed to have been spent largely for food, and a Chinese loan for \$60 million at least partly in hard currency. Argentina has extended credits, but is in difficulties also. Recently the Chinese bought several million dollars worth of Argentine corn for delivery to Chile.

Bernard Levin

From London:

'The explosion has o  
We await evidence  
as to whether the ex  
is going to bring the  
house down or to cle  
the air and enable  
a new era in labor re  
to come about.'

A month or two ago, I made in this edition the following amazing prediction: "Labor relations in this country are heading rapidly for the most almighty explosion in our history, after which they will either be irreparably ruined or set on a base that could mean industrial harmony for the long-foreseeable future."

Methinks I am a prophet new-inspired. Actually, methinks nothing of the sort, for it required no psychic powers to make the above prophecy, only the ability to leap out of a window. The battle—noise of which could be heard from the window—was over the government's Industrial Relations Act, the only serious attempt in modern times to bring the trades unions and their activities within the ambit of the general law.

From the start, the unions, especially the militants, had fought the act at every point, even refusing to claim under its provisions the very considerable benefits it brought them. Gradually, it became clear that, sooner or later, a major trial of strength between the government and the unions, or more precisely between the law and the unions, or more exactly still between the unions and the supremacy of Parliament, was inevitable, and it was at the point at which that inevitability became apparent that I made my prophecy.

Now the explosion has occurred. We await evidence, over the next days and weeks, as to whether the explosion is going to bring the house down or to clear the air and enable a new era in labor relations to come about.

The explosion itself has occurred on the docks, for very many years among the most troubled of all our industries where labor relations are concerned. The dispute started over an argument which has been going on since long before the government's Industrial Relations Act, and which spreads far more widely than this particular industry: It is in effect, the question of modernization and mechanization. For years now, the dockers have resisted the introduction of container-loaded goods, which cut down the work they have to do in loading and unloading ships. The present crisis came to a head when a number of firms in Liverpool, whose containers were being "blacked" by the dockers, there (the dockers were refusing to load them because the containers came from outside the docks and were alleged to be handled by non-union labor), brought actions against the dockers, under the new law, to restrain them from this industrial action. The situa-

tion was further the fact that the workers—the ones delivered the or whose livelihood endangered by the —also brought leg took strike action major battle was pretation of the k unions could be l for the action, it strike, of them, it tually, after son political drama, that they were blacking of the tinned, and the been hit applied against the indiv the unofficial s time (so far, at court has ruled t question must co and, on their refu ordered five of the contempt of court And that was plosion occurred. you read these w almost certainly l down in all Brit there may be wi pathy" strikes in already, there ha at the newspaper Tribune, being p was the only pay me on Sunday.

#### Government

Now the govern difficulty. Havin tained that its designed to bring strife, into indust must try to find s the impasse. Yet render to what hisland assault or the government's double one. In stances, any gov hope, in a case defiance of the la spread public syn terminated resistan finance: An electio circumstances, on question "is Parli the law, or are gr activities, who are nobody?" might result in a lands the government a tion. But popula with the present g ord in the field of (high and rising) living (ditto and d such electoral gam indeed for Mr. He At the moment most reckless pro der take to say I come out. But on even the most ti would be willing things are going before they get be



## Ms Reroute American ing for Husband's Trial

July 24 (AP).—Mrs. Shapiro, an American, was in Moscow today when her Russian husband, who was arrested last week, was sent to a Soviet prison.

She was in Moscow today when her Russian husband, who was arrested last week, was sent to a Soviet prison.

## rigorenko Retained Soviet Asylum

July 24 (UPI).—A commission has at least six months to decide whether to grant asylum to a former Soviet agent, Grigorenko, who was arrested today.

## Obituaries

### Attia Dies, an Overlord of the Paris Underworld

July 24 (REUTERS).—Once one of the over-Paris underworld, he died here over the

after World War II, there was a shooting in Paris. Attia's name was mentioned. But he was never brought to court. He was known as a "dismissed case" against him were dropped.

James Gordon Hanes  
COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., July 24 (AP).—James Gordon Hanes, 89, former president of a firm which is among the world's largest producers of women's hosiery, died Saturday in Colorado Springs after an apparent heart attack.

Karoly Csotorday  
VIENNA, July 24 (Reuters).—Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Karoly Csotorday died yesterday from injuries received during a glider crash last Thursday, the Hungarian news agency MTI reported from Budapest.

Mr. Csotorday, 48, had been deputy foreign minister for just over a year.

His career has included ambassadorial posts in Holland, China and North Vietnam.



QUINTUPLETS—Zora, proud mother of five Indian tiger cubs, watches her brood at a privately-owned zoo near Canterbury, England. It is believed to be the first time tiger quintuplets have been born in captivity. The cubs are six weeks old.

## Poet Writes Soviet Leader To Protest KGB Exile Order

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, July 24 (UPI).—Yosif Brodsky, 32, a Leningrad poet with a major reputation—although his work has never been published here—left the Soviet Union under pressure from the KGB last month.

Mr. Brodsky will be a writer in residence at the University of Michigan this year. His friends say that he was told that he had to leave the country, and he was not optimistic about getting permission to return.

Mr. Brodsky had expressed interest in going abroad in the past. But he never said that he wanted to become a permanent exile, his friends report.

### Prison Camp Sentence

In 1964, Mr. Brodsky was tried as a "parasite" and served 18 months in a labor camp. He has never been regarded as a political poet, however. His works have circulated widely among Moscow and Leningrad intellectuals, and they seem to be extremely popular. Anna Akhmatova, one of the great Russian poets of this century, praised his work extravagantly before her death.

Here is the text of Mr. Brodsky's letter:

Dear Leonid Ulyich,  
Leaving Russia against my will—which you may know something about—I dare apply to you with a request, which I feel I have a right to make, because of my clear understanding that everything I have done during 15 years of literary work serves and will serve the glory of Russian culture, and nothing else.

I want to ask you to give me an opportunity to preserve my presence, my existence in the Russian literary world, at least as a translator, which is what I have been until now. [Mr. Brodsky translated some English poetry that has been published in the Soviet Union, but not under his name.] I dare think that the work I have done so far has been good work, and that I could be useful in this field in the future. After all, this was the practice 100 years ago.

[The reference is not clear.] I belong to Russian culture; I feel a part of it, its component, and no change of place can influence the final consequence of this. A language is a much more ancient and inevitable thing than a state. I belong to the Russian language. As to the state, from my point of view, the measure of a writer's patriotism is not oaths from a high platform, but how he writes in the language of the people among whom he lives.

I feel bitter as I leave Russia. I was born, was raised and have lived here, and I owe everything I have in the world to Russia. Everything that I have suffered has been more than compensated by the good, and I have never felt I have been hurt by my homeland. I don't feel it now.

Although I am losing my Soviet citizenship, I do not cease to be a Russian poet. I believe that I will return; poets always return, in flesh or on paper. I want to believe that both are possible. Mankind has left behind



Yosif Brodsky in Vienna

the age when the strong were the right, for there are too many in the world who are weak. The only truth is kindness. Nobody has ever benefited from cruelty, wrath and hatred even when these have been called just. We are all sentenced to the same fate—to die. I, who write these lines, will die; you, who read them, will die too. What we have done will remain, but it too can be destroyed. That's why nobody should prevent another from doing his work. The conditions of existence are much too hard to make them even more complicated.

I hope you will understand me correctly, and that you will understand what I am asking. I ask you to give me an opportunity to exist further in Russian literature and on Russian land. I do not think I am guilty before my homeland. On the contrary, I think I am right in many things. I do not know what your reply to my request will be. I do not know whether there will be an answer. I am sorry I haven't written to you sooner, and now I have too little time. But I want to tell you that in any case if my people do not need my body, my soul will be still useful.

Respectfully,  
Yosif Brodsky

## 3 Major Unions In Italy Unite As Federation

ROME, July 24 (AP).—Italy's three major unions formally joined in one federation today, crossing Communist and non-Communist party lines in a stronger challenge to corporate management and the government. But moderate labor leaders said that it was "no sellout to Marxism."

The unions established a joint policy-making board as Premier Giulio Andreotti struggled to cut down strikes and put new steam into Italy's production, which is declining.

However, the federation fell far short of original plans for a complete merger that Communist and Socialist leaders had been discussing for years.

The merger—originally scheduled for next year—collapsed in the wake of the parliamentary elections last May.

The moderate unions abandoned a project to disband their separate organizations and merge into one single union with the Communists. They settled, instead, for a weaker version—a "federative pact" setting up a 90-member board with the seats allocated equally among the three unions.

## Sports Team From China Resumes Tour

SYDNEY, July 24 (Reuters).—The Chinese table tennis team's tour of Australia, called off yesterday because it coincided with a visit by a Taiwan basketball team, now will go on as originally scheduled, it was announced today.

In a joint statement after day-long discussions, the Australian Table Tennis Association and leaders of the Chinese table tennis delegation said tonight that the "friendly" visit would proceed with only two alterations.

The team will play an additional match in Sydney on Wednesday, billed as an international tournament, and will travel to Melbourne a day later, on Thursday.

The Australian organizers canceled the tour after the leader of the Chinese delegation, Chen Yuan-kuo, said that the team found the presence of the Taiwan group intolerable.

Mr. Chen told an Australian labor party luncheon for the 21 table tennis players today that they would try their best to overcome obstacles put in the way of their tour.

Tonight's announcement said: "We are very happy that discussions proceeded in a most friendly manner. Accordingly, the first friendly match between our two countries will now be played tomorrow night" in Sydney.

The highlight of the Melbourne matches would be a series of games Friday between the Chinese players and "a friendship mixed doubles" game between two Chinese players partnered by two Australians, the statement said. The Chinese also will play two matches in Adelaide and two in Perth.

## 9 Japanese Win \$286,000 Damages On Air Pollution

TOKYO, July 24 (AP).—Six firms in a petrochemical combine were found guilty today of causing air pollution and ordered to pay \$286,396 to nine persons who claimed they contracted asthma and bronchitis.

The verdict by a district court in Yokohama, a port in central Japan, was the first conviction of a firm in Japan of air pollution.

In their suit, filed in September 1967, the nine said they became ill from sulfur dioxide discharges. They asked for \$651,233 in damages.

Two of the plaintiffs have died since the suit was filed. The district court ordered their share of the damages to be paid to their families.

In their arguments against conviction, the firms said that they should not be solely blamed and that the plaintiffs could have become sick from sulfur discharges from public bath houses, hospitals and ships.

## 6 Britons Adrift 37 Days Rescued

TOKYO, July 24 (AP).—Six Britons whose sail boat collided with a whale and sank 37 days earlier were rescued from a small raft Saturday by a Japanese fishing boat in the eastern Pacific.

The Maritime Safety Agency said the six—including the captain, D. I. Robertson, 48, two children and a woman—had been picked up about 860 miles off Panama by a tuna fishing boat. All were reported to be in good condition.

According to a radio message from the Japanese vessel, the sail boat, identified as the Lucette of London, sank after it collided with a whale about 210 miles off the Galapagos Islands on June 15.

## Judge Finds Uganda Troops Murdered Two Americans

KAMPALA, Uganda, July 24 (Reuters).—Two Americans who disappeared in southwest Uganda a year ago were murdered by Ugandan troops, according to the report of a judicial inquiry published here today.

The two men, Nicholas Stroth, 33, a free-lance journalist from Grosse Pointe Farms, Mich., and Robert Siedle, 46, a university lecturer, disappeared in the southwest Ugandan garrison town of Mbarara on July 9 last year.

Justice David J. Jones, the British judge of the Uganda High Court, whom President Idi Amin asked to conduct the inquiry, said in his report: "It is obvious that the two Americans died an unnatural death."

### Simba Battalion

"They were in fact murdered by personnel of the Simba battalion, of the Uganda armed forces." The battalion is based at Mbarara.

Justice Jones said it was "impossible to point an unerring finger at any particular person or persons who actively committed the offense."

However, he named four army officers, including the commanding officer, the second in command and the intelligence officer at Mbarara, as being directly implicated in the disappearances.

Justice Jones said Mr. Stroth had been visiting Mbarara to investigate reports of an alleged massacre at the barracks and to assess the situation on the Uganda-Tanzania border.

Mr. Siedle accompanied him to take pictures for a book he was writing about missionaries.

Married, with two children, Mr. Stroth—who disappeared immediately after visiting the barracks—had come to Uganda in 1970 to work as a correspondent for a number of American newspapers.

Justice Jones, during 10 weeks of hearings, repeatedly accused individual army officers of obstructing his commission.

He left Uganda for Kenya early last month and arranged for his report to be received by the government only after he had boarded a ship to return to England.

## China Tells UN 3 Fishing Nations Plunder the Seas

GENEVA, July 24 (UPI).—China today accused the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan of wanton plunder of the world's fish resources.

It said smaller coastal states "have every right" to ban the fishing fleets of larger states from their fishing waters beyond the normal territorial limit of 12 nautical miles.

The statement was made to the United Nations Committee on Peaceful Uses of the Seabed by the Chinese delegate, Chen Chih-fang.

Mr. Chen said, "The superpowers and another... fishing power are employing their distant fishing fleets to wanton plunder everywhere the fishery resources of other countries."

"The domination of the few distant fishing powers over the seas and their reckless plunder of fishery resources in the shallow sea waters of other coastal states have already caused tremendous damage and posed a serious threat to the economic interests and state sovereignty of many coastal states, particularly those in Asia, Africa and Latin America," he said.

## Cabinet Is Shuffled By Mrs. Gandhi

NEW DELHI, July 24 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi named her top foreign policy planner, D.P. Dhar, 54, as new planning minister in a minor shuffle of her cabinet Saturday.

Another newcomer to her cabinet is a nonpolitician, T.A. Pai, 50, who will be in charge of the Ministry of Railways, the nation's biggest government-owned undertaking, employing more than one million persons.

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Mrs. Nasser in Yugoslavia

BEGRAD, July 24 (UPI).—Mrs. Talja Nasser arrived from Cairo today for a personal visit with President Tito's family on her first trip abroad since the death of her husband, President Gamel Abdel Nasser of Egypt, the Yugoslav news agency, Tanjug, said.







## Oil Firms Charged EEC Cartel Unit

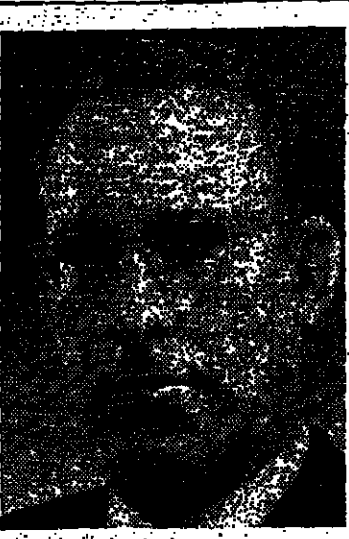
July 24 (Reuters).—The leading oil companies in the EEC have been charged with running an illegal sharing cartel, a commission of the European Communities said today.

The commission, which is made up of representatives from the 12 member states, said it had received evidence that the companies had agreed to share information on their production and sales, and to coordinate their pricing policies.

The companies named in the charge are Esso, Shell, Elf, and Total. They are the four largest oil companies in the EEC.

The commission said it had received evidence that the companies had agreed to share information on their production and sales, and to coordinate their pricing policies.

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Gordon S. Riess

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Cinema International Corp. has appointed Gordon S. Riess executive vice-president. Mr. Riess was formerly vice-president, European region, of International Paper Co.

Real Arias, formerly general manager of Simmons Venezuela, will assume the duties of president of Continental Simmons, France. He succeeds Ernest E. Pratt who becomes executive vice-president of Simmons International Ltd., New York City.

AKIC, banking department of American Express, Paris, has elected Richard M. Riess executive vice-president for financial operations.

W.H. Hamilton has been named area director-marketing for the U.K. and Ireland branch of Gulf Oil Ltd., effective Aug. 1. He succeeds R.F. Bradley who returns to the United States as marketing manager of Gulf Oil's West Coast operations.

## Mutual Fund Redemptions: An Analysis

### Significance of Outflow Put in Perspective

By H. Erich Heinemann  
NEW YORK, July 24 (NYT).—For all of the mutual-fund industry's \$60 billion in assets, and its 8.5 million individual shareholders, it is only a rookie in the big league of the capital markets.

In their best year, 1969, mutual funds were able to capture about 15 percent of the total flow of cash into all savings and investment media.

Indeed, the gross inflow of new deposits into the nation's savings and loan associations last month, about \$8.8 billion, was an even \$2 billion higher than the fund industry's biggest gross sales year.

It is important to keep these facts in mind in assessing the significance for the capital markets of the mutual funds' recent net outflow of capital—actually \$623.6 million in the second quarter.

According to Norman E. Mains, associate economist at the Investment Company Institute, sales are currently running roughly 20 percent below where they ought to be in relation to the industry's long-term trend, while redemptions are 24 percent above their trend line. The result, by simple arithmetic—net redemptions.

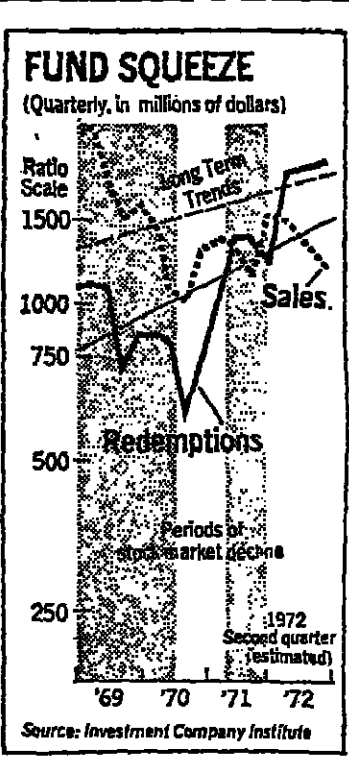
Crash Not Likely

The net redemptions are certainly not insignificant, especially in their impact on investor psychology, but neither do they seem likely to bring Wall Street tumbling down.

There are clearly a large number of factors—either operating singly or in combination—to account for the relative unpopularity of mutual funds at present.

Among these, industry experts cite the following:

- The maturing of the industry, so that a fund shareholder grows older, more and more takes advantage of the liquidity that a fund provides and redeems their shares.
- The sales abuses that occurred during the era of the "go-go" funds in the late sixties, when investors were explicitly or implicitly promised quick profits. Not only did the quick profits prove ephemeral, but in many funds they turned into losses. This year, with stock prices recovered roughly to 1968 levels, these investors have followed the ancient principle of "getting even and getting out."
- The demoralization of the mutual-fund sales force that has occurred as a result of a long list of actual or pending government reforms, which, fund men believe, made or are likely to make the selling of fund shares much less profitable.



Source: Investment Company Institute

While the industry has only itself to blame for the sour taste that the "go-go" funds left behind, it is also important to recognize the impact of the government reforms.

In its 1970 amendments to the Investment Company Act, Congress for all practical purposes ended the "front-end-load" contractual plan, under which a salesman who convinced an investor to make regular time payments into a fund, could collect up to half of his sale, commissions for the entire payment period in the first year.

More recently, the Securities and Exchange Commission has begun to loosen somewhat its tight regulation of mutual-fund advertising. This, in turn, may have encouraged some funds to convert to no-load status, and drop their sales charges, and salesmen, entirely.

In addition, the SEC has decreed an end to the reciprocal allocation of commissions on mutual-fund portfolio transactions to brokers who also retail fund shares—roughly in proportion to those retail sales. The regulation to implement this decree has not yet been published, but a loss of valuable commission revenue appears to be looming.

Uncertain Future

These factors combined add up to a major set of uncertainties for the fund industry.

In the meantime, mutual funds as a group appear to have more adequate cash reserves to meet their redemptions, and fund men say that there is no evidence that moderate redemptions have any impact on investment performance.

Per-share results are what matter to the stockholders. John Barnard Jr., senior vice-president of Massachusetts Financial Services and chairman of the Investment Company Institute, said the other day.

## Dow Surges 15 on Economic News

By Vartan G. Vartan  
NEW YORK, July 24 (NYT).—The stock market responded to highly favorable economic news today by rocketing to its biggest gain of 1972.

Booming 14.81 to 935.36, the Dow Jones industrial average picked up with a flourish where it left off Friday on the New York Stock Exchange.

The blue-chip indicator rose 10 last Friday after the government announced that the gross national product showed an 8.9 percent gain in real growth for the June quarter—an increase that exceeded expectations.

The government also trotted out statistics that contained a notable drop in the inflation rate and an administration aide suggested that the unemployment rate by year-end should drop to close to 5 percent from the present 5.7 percent.

As for the stock market's cake, First National City Bank reported this morning that corporate profits climbed 16 percent during the second quarter. Citibank's own stock rose 1 point to 63 1/4.

The net result was a startling change from woe to wonder in Wall Street. Sachs & Co. wired its offices: "The market has finally begun to respond to bullish business conditions."

As recently as last Thursday, when the Dow fell 6.34, analysts spoke of investor concern about politics, the economy, inflation, mutual fund redemptions and the weak technical structure of the market itself.

The swift transference from gloom to boom saw the entire market surge ahead today, with glimmers and blue chips sharing in the gains. More than 1,000 issues moved higher.

The Dow itself registered the best advance since its gain of 17.96 last Nov. 26—an explosion of confidence that lifted this average above the 800 mark and sent it shooting ahead in what was to become a dramatic and prolonged upswing. At that time, the market responded initially to a pickup in leading economic indicators—for October—a day to heightened optimism on the outcome of monetary negotiations in Rome.

Schlumberger rose 7 1/2 to 217 today. It announced plans last week for a 3-to-1 stock split and a dividend increase.

Other glimmers bounding ahead included Disney, up 6 1/2 to 198 1/2; Texas Instruments, up 4 1/8 to 174 3/4; Burroughs, up 4 1/8 to 304 1/2; Natoms, up 4 3/4 to 53, and ARA Services, up 5 to 173.

While the general market forged ahead, two of this summer's speculative favorites toppled. Occidental Petroleum, the volume leader, fell 1 1/8 to 14 5/8. Curious-Wright, which had boomed recently because of its stake in the Wankel rotary engine, declined 2 1/2 to 38 3/8.

"Oxy" continued to undergo a reassessment of the trade agreement announced a week ago between the oil company and the Soviet Union. It soared last week to 18 1/4 before falling back and its weekly volume was a phenomenal 5.7 million shares.

Volume on the B'g Board rose to 18.02 million shares from Friday's 14.01 million.

Prices gained in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index rose 0.16 to 26.94, while advances topped declines, 648 to 308. Turnover was 3.78 million shares, compared with 2.89 million Friday.

Meanwhile, corporate bonds finished the session about unchanged after the successful sale of a combination offering.

The government market saw intermediate to long-term bonds move up a touch but the Treasury bill market faded.

## Election Rhetoric Dampens U.S. Consumer Confidence

By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, July 24 (NYT).—Pre-election rhetoric is having some dampening effect on consumer confidence, the Conference Board reported over the weekend.

However, there has been a rise in optimism about the state of the economy, with a sharp drop in the number of people considering current business as "bad."

The board's latest consumer survey conducted by National Opinion Inc. among 10,000 families across the country in May and June shows that complaints that jobs are hard to find have dipped from 38 percent in March and April to 34 percent in the latest inquiry.

Fewer persons, however, look for any significant improvement in the economy in the next six months, and buying plans, with the exception of those involving new cars, have generally weakened.

"The consumer still seems to be holding his breath," says Fabian Linden, director of consumer economic research at the board.

"It is difficult to reconcile his increased optimism about the present and his uncertainties about the future, but the national presidential campaign could well be exerting a strong influence."

Black Message

Mr. Linden added that "the message of both major parties is that if the other man wins, the future will be bleak. While few Americans take pre-election rhetoric seriously, it may still have some dampening effect on the consumer's feelings."

"The consumer's current mood is very similar to what it was during the 1968 convention period," he added.

Buying plans for cars are up, 8.1 percent as compared to 7.2 percent during March and April. All of the gain is in plans for new cars.

On the other hand, plans to purchase homes have softened from a record reading of 3.2 percent in March and April to 3.3 percent in the latest survey.

Interest in purchases of major appliances has declined. Of the

## Election Rhetoric Dampens U.S. Consumer Confidence

By Herbert Koshetz

families queried, 31.5 percent said they planned to buy a major appliance in the latest survey as compared with 32.4 percent in the previous one.

Plans to go on a vacation in the next six months were down slightly, but they were significantly higher than a year ago, the survey showed.

WASHINGTON, July 24 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods rose 3.8 percent, or \$1.22 billion, in June to a seasonally-adjusted \$24.99 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The rise followed an upward-revised 0.7 percent or \$146 million gain in May and was the largest since the 5.2 percent rise last January.

Nearly all of the June advance was centered in new defense orders, which rose 73.2 percent or \$1.22 billion to \$2.66 billion after a May decline.

The increase in defense orders was the largest since January of this year, when they rose approximately \$1.5 billion, the Commerce Department said.

Backlog Up

The June backlog of unfilled orders rose 3.1 percent, or \$2.34 billion, to an adjusted \$76.86 billion.

This followed the upward-revised \$518-million, or 0.7 percent, May increase and was the largest gain in unfilled orders since the 3.3 percent January, 1966, increase.

Increase in unfilled orders occurred in all major sectors: primary metals, machinery, and transportation equipment.

Shipments fell 1.8 percent, or \$606 million, in the latest month to an adjusted \$32.64 billion following an upward revised 0.4 percent May gain.

The shipments decline was centered in transportation equipment, which dropped \$442 million.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

**Sets Spin-Off of Datron Unit**  
International Controls Corp. directors have agreed in principle a plan for restructuring the company. It includes a recapitalization and a spin-off of the Datron unit, a 90 percent-owned, publicly-traded subsidiary. At the same time, ICC would be consolidated with its two other subsidiaries, All American Industries Inc. and Radiation International. ICC emphasized that a definitive restructuring has not been completed but is in development stage.

**it Lyonnais May Join ICB**  
It Lyonnais is studying the possibility of joining the London-based International Commercial Bank (ICB), which specializes in providing medium-term credits. ICB was established in New York City, Hong Kong & Shanghai. Lyonnais, which is a subsidiary of the Credit Lyonnais, said Banco di Roma, which is linked with it and Commercial Bank in a cooperation agreement, may decide to join at a later date.

**nese Reduce PVC Production**  
These polyvinyl chloride producers will reduce combined production capacity almost 10 percent by October due to the sluggish domestic market. The decision, announced by Kaneb-Hasegawa, president of the Japanese PVC Association, followed a meeting of 15 member companies. Mr. Hasegawa, president of Kaneb-Hasegawa, said the industry has to take steps to tide over business difficulties. The industry has annual production capacity of 1.8 million tons, which, he said, is 200,000 tons more than the officially registered capacity. He added that actual domestic demand is only 1.04 million tons.

**Yamaichi in Iranian Venture**  
Yamaichi Securities, of Japan, plans to establish a securities company in Iran, jointly with Industrial & Mining Development Bank of Iran and Bank Mellat, an Iranian government-owned commercial bank. The new concern, to be equally owned by the three partners, is expected to be formed in September, Yamaichi says. As its first project, it plans to organize and underwrite the public share offering of a closed-end investment trust.

**France, Gulf Hold Reactor Talks**  
The French Atomic Energy Commission and Gulf Energy & Environmental Systems are negotiating the possible use in France of Gulf's gas-cooled high-temperature reactors. A commission spokesman says the negotiations are making good progress and it is hoped there will be an agreement before the end of the year. Gulf is a subsidiary of Gulf Oil Co.

**Coastal to Buy Colorado Shares**  
Coastal States Gas Co. intends to buy, at \$40 a share, the 2,040,000 shares of Colorado Interstate Gas Co. tendered in response to an offer by its wholly-owned subsidiary, Coastal States Crude Gathering Co. The shares tendered represent about 47 percent of Colorado's outstanding stock. Last week, Colorado obtained a preliminary court injunction restraining Coastal States from exercising any rights it obtained as a result of the offer. Final arguments on the case are expected in early September.

## U.S. Trade Plan for Japan

TOKYO, July 24 (UPI).—The United States and Japan open a four-day economic conference today with Japanese demanding relief from a Japanese trade offensive that threatens to create a \$4-billion deficit in the United States this year.

William D. Eberle, President Nixon's special representative for trade negotiations, heads a 15-man delegation that will confer with high Japanese officials.

Mr. Eberle will present an eight-point program designed to boost sales of U.S. goods in Japan in an effort to cancel out part of the trade deficit.

The program includes a call for Japan to import greater quantities of U.S. farm products, including oranges, beef, soy beans and fruit juice. He also will seek the widespread establishment of American chain stores, supermarkets and department stores. At present, foreigners are restricted to minority ownership in stores, with a maximum of 11 outlets in Japan.

The U.S. negotiator will also try to get Japan to open its markets to American-made computers and integrated circuits.

Asian Imports Urged

TOKYO, July 24 (AP-JP).—An influential business research institute said Japan should increase imports of farm products from Asian nations, particularly from China, to lessen its heavy dependence on the United States.

The Study Center on Asian Trade Structure said the United States holds "too heavy weight in Japan's imports of agricultural products." This overreliance poses a constant danger because the vital supplies may be stopped, depending on international developments, the center said.

## French Industry Doubts Prospects

PARIS, July 24 (Reuters).—French industrialists are generally unwilling to forecast an outlook for the last months of 1972, but they expected a strong period of activity in July and a good start to the period after the holiday season, the Bank of France says in its latest economic survey.

The survey, carried out in June, adds there is a reluctance on the part of industrialists to undertake fresh investment expenditure owing partly to the uncertain international monetary situation and doubts as to whether the recent level of orders can be maintained.

The capital goods sector is not expected to show any major increase in activity during the remainder of 1972, but a recovery is hoped for in 1973. However, there is little sign of measures being taken to increase production capacity, the survey notes.

The outlook for intermediary goods production seems reasonably hopeful, although it will depend to a large extent on future trends in the capital goods sector, the survey adds.

Consumer goods production is expected to be maintained at a reasonable level after the holidays, but the growth rate is unlikely to be as great as that achieved in the first half of 1972.

## One Dollar

LONDON (AP-JP).—The late or closing rate for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

July 24, 1972	Today	Previous
Spot (16 per £)	2.4488	2.4539
3m. Fr. (121)	43.64-35	43.60-30
6m. Fr. (121)	43.64-35	43.57-37
Deutsche mark	3.1670-00	3.165-167
Danish krone	6.9640-69	6.964-49
Scandinavian	25.25-26	25.25-26
Fr. Fr. (161)	4.7325-75	4.7325-75
Fr. Fr. (161)	5.0050-70	5.0015-60
Guilder	3.1550-90	3.15-193
Italian lira	4.30	4.30
Lira	561.0-10	561.5-15
Peseta	63.45-47	63.475-485
Schilling	33.92-94	33.92-97
S.W. krona	4.720-45	4.72-71
Swiss franc	2.760-30	2.774-776

A: Free. B: Commercial

## Esso Profit Declines 6%

NEW YORK, July 24 (Reuters).—Standard Oil of New Jersey net profit fell 6 percent in the second quarter and 5.5 percent in the first half.

Esso said the decline was due to "sharply lower earnings in Venezuela."

	1972	1971
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	381.0	382.0
Profits (millions)	12.9	9.9
Per Share	0.74	0.54
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	742.0	742.0
Profits (millions)	27.7	26.5
Per Share	1.48	1.11

Amstar

	1972	1971
Fourth Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	189.27	180.7
Profits (millions)	2.29	3.24
Per Share	1.13	1.44

\*Indicated.

Year

	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	682.1	659.8
Profits (millions)	14.05	18.04
Per Share	3.75	4.95

Chrysler

	1972	1971
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	2,500.0	2,100.0
Profits (millions)	68.4	31.4
Per Share	1.33	0.63
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	4,700.0	4,000.0
Profits (millions)	104.2	42.2
Per Share	2.03	0.85

## U.S. Durable Orders Rise

WASHINGTON, July 24 (Reuters).—New orders for durable goods rose 3.8 percent, or \$1.22 billion, in June to a seasonally-adjusted \$24.99 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The rise followed an upward-revised 0.7 percent or \$146 million gain in May and was the largest since the 5.2 percent rise last January.

Nearly all of the June advance was centered in new defense orders, which rose 73.2 percent or \$1.22 billion to \$2.66 billion after a May decline.

The increase in defense orders was the largest since January of this year, when they rose approximately \$1.5 billion, the Commerce Department said.

Backlog Up

The June backlog of unfilled orders rose 3.1 percent, or \$2.34 billion, to an adjusted \$76.86 billion.

This followed the upward-revised \$518-million, or 0.7 percent, May increase and was the largest gain in unfilled orders since the 3.3 percent January, 1966, increase.

Increase in unfilled orders occurred in all major sectors: primary metals, machinery, and transportation equipment.

Shipments fell 1.8 percent, or \$606 million, in the latest month to an adjusted \$32.64 billion following an upward revised 0.4 percent May gain.

The shipments decline was centered in transportation equipment, which dropped \$442 million.

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Second Quarter		
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Per Share	0.74	0.54
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	742.0	742.0
Profits (millions)	27.7	26.5
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- COMPUTER RESEARCH STUDIES
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## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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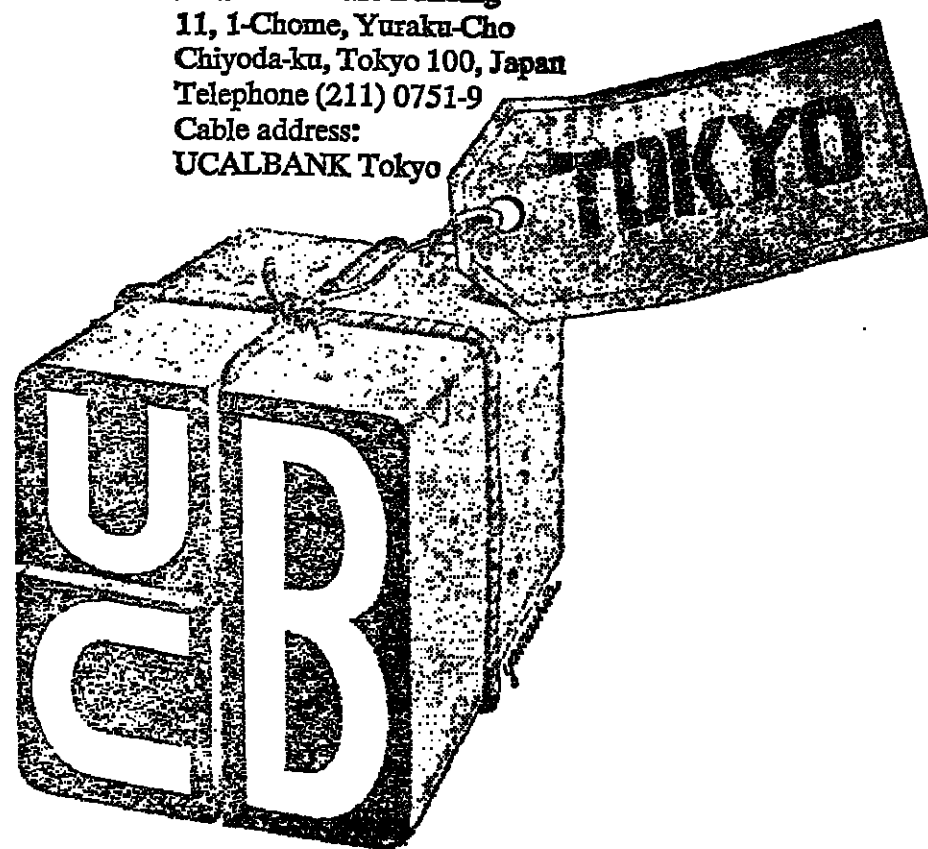
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## American Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s. First, High Low Last, Chgs	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s. First, High Low Last, Chgs	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s. First, High Low Last, Chgs
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	10 1/2 Ansel Corp	20 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
15 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	10 1/2 Ansel Corp	20 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
15 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	10 1/2 Ansel Corp	20 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
15 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	10 1/2 Ansel Corp	20 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
15 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	10 1/2 Ansel Corp	20 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
15 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	10 1/2 Ansel Corp	20 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
15 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	10 1/2 Ansel Corp	20 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
15 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	10 1/2 Ansel Corp	20 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
15 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	10 1/2 Ansel Corp	20 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
15 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2	10 1/2 Ansel Corp	20 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2

INDUSTRIALS	High Low Last Chgs
4548 Abitibi	\$ 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
4548 Abitibi	\$ 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
4548 Abitibi	\$ 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
4548 Abitibi	\$ 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
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4548 Abitibi	\$ 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
4548 Abitibi	\$ 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
4548 Abitibi	\$ 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2

## Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on July 24, 1972

Low	Last	Chgs	
13 1/2	13 1/2	+ 1/2	2665 Accore
6	6		140 Morse A
58 1/2	58 1/2	+ 1/2	10000 Shurg A
67 1/2	67 1/2	+ 1/2	10370 Nor. Cl
13	13		2750 OHSF Ind
28 1/2	28 1/2	+ 1/2	10000 Shurg A
28 1/2	28 1/2	+ 1/2	3300 Pemb A
66 1/2	66 1/2	+ 1/2	300 Petrol
22	22		30000 Pds
17 1/2	17 1/2	+ 1/2	200 Rothman
420	420	+ 1/2	455 Scotts
17 1/2	17 1/2		1780 Shell
190 1/2	190 1/2	+ 1/2	1780 Shell
16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2	1170 Simpson
16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2	495 Slater S
16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2	10000 Shurg A
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	5550 Steel
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	1672 Texaco
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	10000 Shurg A
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	2019 Tor. Dm
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	5500 Traders A
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	1780 Shell
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	632 Trans. M
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	933 Un. Carbide
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	1780 Shell
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	500 Wildwood
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	10000 Wbsturne
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	500 W. Cdn S
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	2300 Trans
23 1/2	23 1/2	+ 1/2	650 Weston

		High Low Last Chgs	
		900 Orchan	283 390 316
		300 Parnoor	510 510 510
		627 Palino H	300 300 300
		3715 Pine Point	5 20% 294 294
		640 Sallier	5 4% 476 476
		6420 Sherrill	101 101 101
		5400 Sherrill	5 14% 415 415
		2450 Shepp	193 187 190
		1822 Shipp	235 235 235
		2400 Ship C	400 400 400
		1600 Ship C	460 430 430
		700 K Uno	480 460 460
		3000 Yk	420 420 420
		3000 Yk	623 625 625
		1401 Yk	420 415 420
			</

## Montreal Stocks

Closing prices on July 24, 1972

533 Bomardr	\$	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4	7 1/4
533 Bomardr	\$	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
535 CAE Ind	\$	8	8	8	8
76 Can Cenmt	\$	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
760 CanInt Pwr	\$	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
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760 CanInt Pwr	\$	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4
760 CanInt Pwr	\$	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 1/4	

Where is all  
the money going?

...and the banks,  
...and the experts,  
...and the investors!

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## International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds	100	100	100	100	100
Aer Lingus 6 1/2	100	100	100	100	100
Aer Lingus 6 1/2	100	100	100	100	100
Aer Lingus 6 1/2	100	100	100	100	100
Aer Lingus 6 1/2	100	100	100	100	100
Aer Lingus 6 1/2	100	100	100	100	100
Aer Lingus 6 1/2	100	100	100	100	100
Aer Lingus 6 1/2	100	100	100	100	100
Aer Lingus 6 1/2	100	100	100	100	100
Aer Lingus 6 1/2	100	100	100	100	100
Aer Lingus 6 1/2	100	100	100	100	100

## Mutual Funds

Closing prices on July 24, 1972

1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s. First, High Low Last, Chgs	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s. First, High Low Last, Chgs
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2

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July 24, 1972

1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s. First, High Low Last, Chgs	1972- Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s. First, High Low Last, Chgs
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
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24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
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24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
24 1/2 AAR Corp	8 2 1/2 24 1/2 24 1/2	13 1/2 Allied Centr	1 12 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2

## EASTERN AIR LINES, INC.

\$54,900,000

Equipment Trust Secured Loan Certificates

1st underwritten arranged for the purchase by institutional investors of the above  
Loan Certificates under an equipment trust which will lease to Eastern Air  
Lines, Inc. for a sixteen-year period, five Lockheed L-1011 aircraft.

Kuhn, Loeb &amp; Co.

Smith, Barney &amp; Co.

Incorporated







PEANUTS  
B.C.  
TILLABURNER  
BEETLEBAILEY  
MISS PEACH  
BUZ SAWYER  
WIZARD of ID  
REX MORGAN M.D.  
POGO  
RIP KIRBY

**PEANUTS**  
YOU HAVE CUTE FINGERS, CHARLIE BROWN.  
HOW CAN ANYONE PITCH A BALL GAME WITH CUTE FINGERS?  
OPERATOR... I DIDN'T REACH MY PARTY!  
SORRY SIR, IF YOU WILL GIVE ME YOUR NAME AND ADDRESS, I SHALL REFUND YOUR MONEY IN STAMPS.  
IF I WANTED TO SEND A LETTER, I WOULDVE SENT A LETTER!  
TILLABURNER  
ONE'LL BE NUFF-- WHICH ONE?  
SHE'S LEAVIN' THAT TO ME! TH'ONE WHO'S NICEST TO ME WHILE SHE'S GONE--GITS TO BE HER STEADY!!  
ANY-CHUCKLE- AH GITS TH' LEFTOVERS!!  
BEETLEBAILEY  
MAYBE YOU COULD GRAB THAT VINE AND SWING ACROSS.  
THAT'S KINDA WEAK.  
THE VINE?  
NO... YOUR MAYBE.  
MISS PEACH  
THAT TREE, CHILDREN, STARTED GROWING 500 YEARS AGO, AND HAS STOOD ON THAT SPOT EVER SINCE! THINK OF IT! IT'S ONE OF NATURE'S OLDEST LIVING CREATURES!  
IF YOU CALL THAT LIVING...  
BUZ SAWYER  
NOT MUCH. THE POLICE HAVE PUT OUT AN A.R.E. ON WINKERS AND HIS PAL WHO ARE BURIED DOWN TOWN WILLSON'S STUDIO.  
I TRACED A PHONE NUMBER ON A SCRAP OF PAPER WHISKERS DROPPED. IT WAS TO AN OUTFIT CALLED PROBLEM FIXERS.  
THEY'RE OUR BIGGEST RIVALS. UNSCRUPULOUS. GIVE FIRMS LIKE OURS A BLACK EYE.  
ALSO ON THE PAPER WAS THE NAME "SAM."  
THAT'S THEIR MUSCLE-BOY SAM WINKER. OUGHTA BE BEHIND BARS. HAS NEARLY LOST HIS LICENSE A DOZEN TIMES.  
WIZARD of ID  
12:01, AND TOP OF THE MORNIN' TO YOU!  
MAGGINTY HAS GOT TO GO!  
REX MORGAN M.D.  
IS REX STILL HERE?  
HE JUST LEFT! HE HAD TO RUN BY THE HOSPITAL TO SEE A NEW ADMISSION!  
HAVE YOU TALKED TO LAURA TODAY?  
NO! I TRIED TO GET HER BY PHONE BUT THERE WAS NO ANSWER AT HER HOME!  
LAURA, WHAT ARE YOU DOING BACK AT WORK?  
I DECIDED TO KEEP OCCUPIED, DR. MORGAN! IT'S THE BEST WAY TO KEEP OUT OF TROUBLE!  
POGO  
SO YOU'D MAKE MY NAME A HOUSEHOLD WORD?  
NO, I MEAN MOUSE WOULD BE A NAME OF DISTINCTION.  
WHEN YOU SAY, "FRONTSTAGE ONE," EVERYBODY THINKS OF A WISE OLD STYD CALA, UNBROKEN, STEADY AS A FREIGHT FULL OF ROCKS.  
Y'VEAN THE NAME OF MOUSE COULD ALSO CARRY WEIGHT, DIGNITY, ALOOFNESS, AN REVERENCE LIKE AS YOU SAY ONE.  
RIP KIRBY  
GUNSEL, MEET MY FRIEND WIGGERS, AND JOIN US IN A LITTLE GAME OF POOL.  
SURE, HELLO, CHUBBS.  
YOU NAME IT-- I'LL SHOOT IT!  
WHAT'S WITH THE ARTILLERY? DOES A BUTLER NEED SIDE-ARMS TO CONTROL THE STAFF?  
HE IS GENTLEMAN'S GUNMAN... ER, GENTLEMAN TO MR. ERIC VON KRUMP AND THEY'RE ON A SPECIAL VISIT...

**BLONDIE**  
LOOK, DEAR-- I BAKED A WHOLE RHUBARB PIE FOR YOU.  
WHY WOULD YOU DO THAT? YOU KNOW I DON'T LIKE RHUBARB!  
WELL, IT STARTED OUT TO BE APPLE PIE, BUT I DIDN'T HAVE ANY APPLES.  
WHY COULDN'T SHE HAVE NOT HAD ANY RHUBARB?

**BRIDGE** By Alan Truscott  
East took advantage of a favorable vulnerability situation to make an imaginative lead-directing bid on the diagrammed deal. South opened with one spade, and North responded with a device popular in tournament play: a response of three no-trump to show a strong jump raise. This was a mild slam invitation, equivalent to one spade--three spades in traditional methods.  
The vulnerability and East's freakish distribution combined to suggest a sacrifice in a red suit. But rather than commit himself to one suit, with little prospect of being able to show the other, East adopted the imaginative expedient of bidding his club void at the four level.  
His idea was to encourage a club lead if South became the declarer in spades. And if he was doubled in four clubs--or at some higher level after a raise--the plan was to redouble, a clearcut SOS demanding a retreat into one of the unbid red suits.  
South did not double four clubs, for he did not want to give the opponents time to find their best suit. He contented himself with four spades, fearing that his partner might have only one ace. However, North jumped aggressively to six spades over West's innocent raise to five clubs. He felt confident that his partner held at most a singleton club, a slightly inaccurate diagnosis, and it also seemed likely that he could push the enemy into a sacrifice in seven clubs. However, East did not even consider it and the auction ended.  
When West led the club jack and the dummy appeared, South was under no illusions about his fate.  
"You're not going to believe what is going to happen on this trick," announced the declarer to North. And he did not.  
NORTH  
♠ 9763  
♥ A82  
♦ A84  
♣ A82  
WEST  
♠ A5  
♥ K1053  
♦ 875  
♣ J1085  
EAST (D)  
♠ 43  
♥ QJ974  
♦ QJ9632  
♣ KQJ108  
♠ KQ9743  
North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
East South West North  
1 ♠ 1 ♣ 3 N.T.  
4 ♠ 4 ♠ 5 ♠ 6 ♠  
Pass Pass Pass  
West led the club jack.  
Solution to Previous Puzzle  
DOLIE SCOROT OIGRE  
AIWON LIAVIE ROOD  
LEWY OSCIAIR AGOG  
LINGRIS ALLINITY  
SALINGO TIESTION  
RAHIT DOISIE LIAL  
ETAS HATILS LIASS  
CEN OSILO HONET  
ONFALCT EYERIS  
BOISS SEIEL  
BUISITOPIS ADAPITS  
ANITE BAILER RIARIA  
SCIAIN ADIORIN DRIAG  
TORIT DIEGALS SIEIE

**DENNIS THE MENACE**  
KNOW WHY I LIKE HAMBURGERS BEST? EVERYBODY JUST EATS 'EM WITHOUT NO ARGUMENTS.

**JUMBLE**—that scrambled word game  
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.  
SIFIN  
WOALC  
BOGLE  
FLEEDI  
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.  
Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here  
Yesterday's Jumbles: JULEP COACH GUILTY NIBBLE  
Answer: "Cocor" any cop can make--CANOPY

**BOOKS**  
**WHAT DO YOU SAY AFTER YOU SAY HELLO?**  
By Eric Berne, M.D. Gross Press. 457 pp. \$14  
Reviewed by Anatole Broyard  
WHEN people say they have been helped by transactional analysis, skeptical friends sometimes answer that the same results might have been achieved by talking to anyone with mere common sense. At first glance, Dr. Eric Berne's posthumous "What Do You Say After You Say Hello?" seems like a compromise between common sense and Freudian therapy.  
For the difficult Freudian conceptual scheme—with its attendant arcane "dialect"—Dr. Berne substitutes something approximating a life style, which he calls a script, and his language is not scientific or recondite but colloquial and easily accessible. His method, called "transactional analysis," is gaining wide acceptance among therapists today.  
Instead of accumulating the massive historical documentation the Freudian analyst needs to bring the patient to a psychic recognition of his predicament, the author shows the patient, on the basis of fairly little and easily obtained evidence—what kind of script he is following and what sort of "games" or "rackets" he is employing in the process. In his opinion, this gives the patient the advantage of an almost instantaneous recognition of his neurotic maneuvering—recognition that may be the first step in attempting to modify or resist the destructive script.  
In this book, Dr. Berne has carried much further the themes of his best-selling "Games People Play." Apparently stung by charges that his last book was "not serious," a "popularization," he has gone to excessive lengths to see that this one does not suffer the same fate. As a result, the book is more than most readers can bite off and chew. It is heavily overdocumented and bewilderingly elaborate in its classification of scripts, games and rackets, and other mechanisms of transactional analysis. There are so many cases of overlapping and competing drives that patients sometimes seem like impenetrable jungles of cross purposes.  
Yet, in sentence after sentence, Dr. Berne hits on truths that strike us as far-reaching and useful. For example: "To say hello rightly is to see the other person, to be aware of him as a phenomenon, to happen to him and to be ready for him to happen to you." "Trash," he defines as all the things people are doing to each other instead of saying hello. He feels that in most cases we spend our lives deceiving not only the world, but ourselves as well. Even our grave-stones cry out our striving, our efforts to persuade those who knew us that our "game" or "racket" was our true self.  
He asks his patients questions like: "If your family were put on the stage, what sort of play would it be?" He explains the paradoxical continuance of dramatically unhappy marriages as a game called "It hurts to be wounded, but it feels so good to be healed." Describing the conditions of our early programming, he says a child is the tamest animal in the world. Going further, he believes that children always do things for us that—on the surface—seem to be their every effort is the desire to satisfy one other real or imagined injunction.  
Good manners, even the time we are with transactional social and accept each other's presence avoid a "rude" common genuine selves. The agreement with two people of many transactions is the "You can't tell people, do," and "I can't help, have to help yourself," experience, you can't do what to do and many will do it and do it well, not helping themselves, feels that traditional has pushed aside this in favor of free speech that this is a condition for the voices we hear during introspection are sources of information.  
Since 80 percent of is part of a "racket," behavior designed to be coaxed out—Dr. Berne says: "The comedy of each human life is a planned by an unrelenting school age, who has a need knowledge of the world and whose filled mainly by stuff by his parents."  
There are several cruelties in a person's life: scripts are threatened solution and he, in threatened with despair scenes are the ultimate appraisal of parents. His and attitude changes on age, the emergence of philosophy or death which the elderly person on as he waits for him from his script.  
The therapist's first find out what role he fi patient's script. Then refuse to let himself be into playing nonconformist. His ultimate function enable the patient to c his life script and act c ously in rational responses. To do this, always must have potency: patient must trust and in him.  
He must be able to pr patient while he is hol script. And the overthro script is possible only the granting of the t permission. He must b patient to give up a role in exchange for check of possibility. It's order, but in his book, Dr. Berne sounded as if he able to bring it off.  
Mr. Broyard is a book for The New York Times

**CROSSWORD** By Wil  
ACROSS  
1 Kind of board or trap  
5 Shillong's state  
13 Winter wear  
14 Centered  
15 River of Europe  
16 Reactor  
17 News item, for short  
18 French painter  
19 Sea bird  
20 Overcoat material  
21 Do bakery work  
22 Hole  
23 Laughing  
25 Slough of  
29 More explicit  
33 Scent, in Cadiz  
34 Dog's traditional possession  
36 Easygoing  
37 Lenore  
39 Blast  
41 Women of Lisbon  
42 Corkscrew, for one  
44 Greek letter  
46 Infant, in Sevilla  
47 Saved  
49 Three-syllable foot  
51 L. I. town near Babylon  
53 Spanish Mrs.  
54 Tennis strokes  
57 — and Mary, former trio  
62 Relax  
63 One who lugs  
64 Gardner  
65 She, in St. Lo  
66 Vigilant  
67 Scan  
68 — culpa  
69 Microorganisms  
70 Capital of Yemen  
DOWN  
1 Season's yield  
2 Ear part  
3 Entrance  
4 Philosophy of  
5 Incompetence  
6 "the Man"  
7 Asdic  
8 Lacking vigor  
9 Encountered  
10 Chicago event  
11 Arm bone  
12 Marsh plant  
15 Document note  
20 Branco's  
21 Weak—  
24 City office  
25 Abbr.  
26 Abnormal  
28 Little bit  
30 Rajah's  
31 Actor R. and fami  
32 Replant  
33 Pacific is  
35 Dr.  
36 children  
40 King of  
43 Kinsman  
45 Gores  
46 Kind of  
48 Timetabl  
52 Pan  
54 Kadidde  
55 Tough  
56 Grand C  
58 Abbr.  
59 Space  
60 Bat  
61 Mother c  
63 Kind of







## Art Buchwald

## The Show Must Go On

WASHINGTON—The Republican convention planners are in a sweat. They have three nights of prime time on Aug. 21, 22 and 23 to fill, and not much to fill it with. At the moment there are no rules fights, no platform battles and no stop-Nixon movements. The GOP could have one of the best organized, well-run, raucous conventions in modern political history, but who the hell wants to watch it on TV?



Buchwald

A close Republican friend, Hiram Stanchfield, who is head of the Committee to Re-Elect the President Without Boring the People to Death, told me that his group was hard at work trying to make an exciting political convention out of a sow's ear.

"It's going to be very tough this year to keep up the excitement," he said. "On the first night we plan to attack McGovern and Sargent. The second night will be devoted to attacking the media, and on the third night we'll put on Nixon, Pat, Tricia and Julie. But I'm not sure that is enough. The American people will forgive anything but a dull television show."

"What about the demonstrators outside the Convention Hall?" I asked.

"That's our ace in the hole. If the people outside will demonstrate, we might be able to hold everyone's interest. One of the reasons we keep warning the demonstrators not to ruin our convention is that we feel it's the only way to get them to come to Miami."

"I notice that both Clark MacGregor and Sen. Bob Dole, the Republican national chairman,

have asked McGovern to keep his people away from your convention."

Stanchfield chuckled. "You have to admit that wasn't a bad ploy. If anyone shows up to demonstrate, we can blame it on McGovern."

"It's good thinking," I admitted, "particularly since most of the people who would bother to demonstrate are also against McGovern."

"But the TV audiences won't know that, will they?" Stanchfield asked.

"Suppose no demonstrators and agitators show up for the Republican convention? Won't that put you people in a bind?"

\*\*\*

"There will be demonstrators there," Stanchfield assured me, "if we have to bring them in ourselves. We've asked all our delegates who are driving to Miami to pick up any hitchhiker who looks as if he's coming down to cause trouble. We've even been talking about chartering buses from Cambridge, Berkeley and Georgetown to make it easier for the kids to come. We'll promise them room, board and a chance to be on prime-time television. It's an offer they can't possibly refuse."

"I hope for your sake they show up," I said to Stanchfield. "But kids are funny these days. If they know you need them to make your convention, they might stay away. Don't you have any other plans in case the demonstrators don't take place?"

\*\*\*

"Nothing that the networks would be interested in," Stanchfield said.

"Had you thought about dumping Agnew during the convention, just to get a TV audience?"

"We talked about it," Stanchfield replied. "But the President wouldn't give us the green light. He promised to announce his vice-presidential candidate before the convention, which you'll have to admit is pretty lousy show business."

"Well, if all is lost, you still have Billy Graham," I said.

"And if that fails," Stanchfield said, "I hope McGovern will tape his Christmas show in front of the troops guarding the Republican Convention Hall."

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## A Tribute to Italians of Charcoal Era

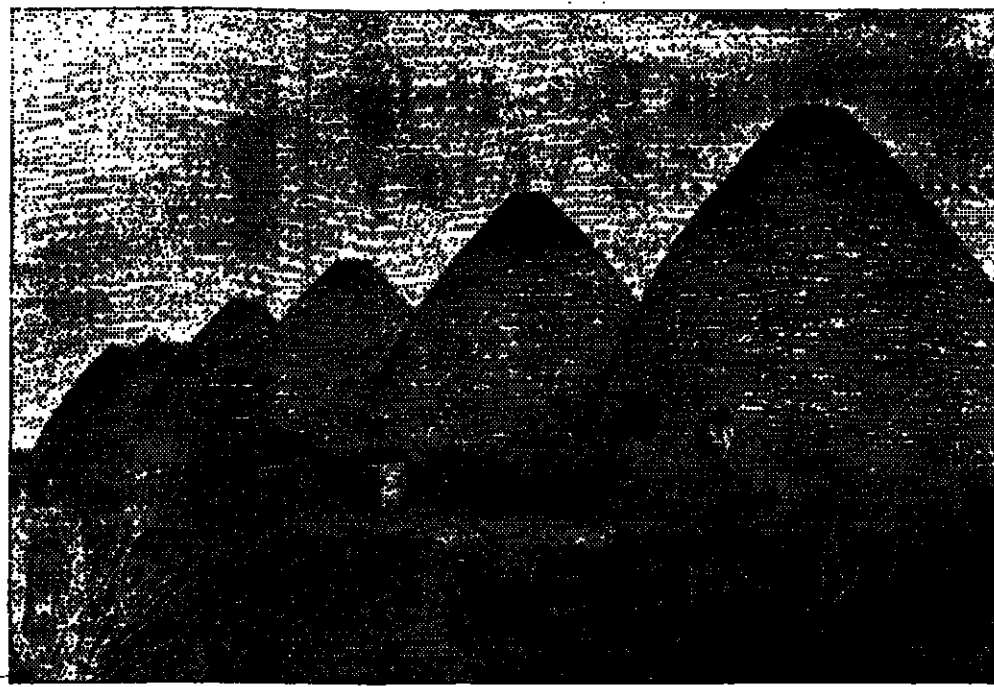
By Charles Hillinger

ELY, Nev.—The state of Nevada has established a park to tribute to thousands of Italian workmen who lived near Ely in the last century and kept the smelters burning with their charcoal.

Ward Charcoal Oven State Park is 80 acres of sagebrush surrounding six 100-year-old kilns, lined up at the end of an 11-mile seldom-used dirt road. The Italian workmen, who immigrated to Nevada from the mid-1880s to the mid-1890s, chopped wood in nearby forests and made charcoal in the kilns to keep the smelters and mills of gold and silver mining camps supplied.

Three years ago the state bought the land and the local kilns near Ely from the C. B. Ranch Co. The kilns are the best remaining examples of the old ovens.

They once stood in the mining town of Ward, which during the 1870s was a boom town with two newspapers, two breweries, scores of homes, saloons, stores and sporting houses. Only the kilns are left.



Six charcoal kilns are the nucleus of Ward Charcoal Ovens State Park.

Charcoal eventually led to a strike and a brief "war." In 1878, 18 gunfired broke out between 100 charcoal and a sheriff's posse. Five of the charcoal burners were killed, several wounded and many jailed. None of the posse was hurt. There was no more bloodshed. The charcoal war of 1878 was

over and the strike soon settled. It was a matter of time, however, before the timber near the mining camps was destroyed by the woodchoppers. The smelters were gradually converted to coke. The Italians moved on to other parts of America. But now there is a park dedicated to their memory.

Associated Press.

## A Plan to Restore the Ruins of Carthage

TUNIS, July 24 (Reuters).—The ruins of Carthage, once the greatest rival of Imperial Rome, are to be restored to something of their former grandeur.

For centuries its monuments have mouldered. They are difficult to recognize among the scattered stones and dried up plots where Tunisian peasants scratch a living amid the relics of the city of Hannibal.

Now a worldwide campaign has been launched under the auspices of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, to restore the monuments as much as possible and to undertake a complete archaeological study of the site.

Announcing the campaign, René Maheu, director-general of UNESCO, said: "What is at stake today is the preservation of the

global patrimony of mankind in its twin aspects of culture and environment. The fate of Carthage depends on the world's conscience."

Restoration of the ancient city, 10 miles north of Tunis, is expected to spread over about 15 years and cost more than \$20 million.

Shared Costs

The costs will be shared equally between Tunisia and UNESCO.

The plans envisage a systematic archaeological and architectural study such as has never before been undertaken here. Expert advice will be sought on the best ways of restoring the buildings and monuments to something approaching their original state.

Eventually, visitors to Carthage will be able to see the city much

as it looked from its founding by Phoenicians from the Eastern Mediterranean in 814 BC to its destruction by the might of Rome in 146 BC.

Its early history was one of repeated battles with the Greeks over possession of the island of Sicily.

But it was during the three Punic wars against Rome that the great military leaders of Carthage arose—Hannibal, Hasdrubal and Hamilcar.

Carthage ruled the greater part of Spain and it was from Spain that Hannibal led a daring expedition across Southern Gaul (France) and over the Alps into Italy to attack Rome.

Sacked by Rome

But even Hannibal's strategy and his use of elephants in battle, could not defeat the Roman En-

pire. The third Punic war lasted three years, and after a heroic defense Carthage was sacked and burned by Roman soldiers in 146 BC.

The entire area was dedicated to the gods of the underworld and men were forbidden to build new houses on the site.

Later a Roman colonial township was built on the site, which fell into Vandal hands in the 5th century and became a pirate stronghold. What remained of Carthage was finally removed from the map in AD 698 by the Arab leader Hassan Ibn Noman.

The Arab city of Tunis flourished nearby, and it is now the modern republic of Tunisia, which will benefit from the restoration work by attracting tourists and archaeologists from all over the world.

## PEOPLE: On a 10,000-Mile Busman's Holiday

Fortunate Dimarco has wanted to see his adopted country, the United States, ever since he arrived from Sicily 22 years ago with \$38 in his pocket. So he finally packed his wife and two sons in his taxi and headed west. "This country has given me much and I want my sons to love it like I do," he said after arriving on the West Coast. Dimarco, 44, said it was a trip he "just had to make before I died of curiosity." He, his wife, Anna, and their sons, Dominic, 18, and John, 12, climbed into his New York City cab July 19 and have been sightseeing from coast to coast since then. "I waited nine years for this and figured it was a good time because the boys were old enough to understand and appreciate what they would see," Dimarco said. The plains, the South Dakota badlands, the Grand Tetons, the Rockies, all provided unforgettable impressions for the family. When they complete the journey, they will have gone about 10,000 miles. Still on tap are Los Angeles, Disneyland, Las Vegas, the Grand Canyon, New Mexico, Oklahoma City, Gettysburg and Valley Forge. Aside from a trip back to Sicily in 1963, the family trip had been a 364-mile drive to Montreal with four fares—French Canadian who wanted to reach there by morning one winter night. Had a paying fare taken the same New York to San Francisco roundtrip the family is on, the tab would have come to about \$1,200.

Institute in Paris, What happened to its Dups?

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Mrs. R. J. Kenney, a home city found of ing can be a show. She was putting Al Terrell, a candidate Democratic nomin-

U.S. Senate, and one to an electric know how those co-

I sure feel sorry for Mrs. Kennedy.

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Mending: Author E 80, was discharged over and from the Rutland, hospital where she is receiving treatment for over three weeks physician, Dr. David C. her condition "is sat-

is improved."

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A Los Angeles taxi dri the bite on a man who rob him and held him a teeth until sheriff's deputi rived, officers said. Jame 27, told deputies he picks passenger who pretended a gun against his chest. Belt said he pla on the front seat and w man leaned over to pick he slammed first on ti celerator, then on the The driver told officer suspect hit the windshield. He hit the man with a light, and held him by bli on the forehead until pa notified deputies. Rescoe Daniel, 25, of Los Angele, booked for investigation o sult with intent to commi bery, deputies said.

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Reader Jean L. Delbende Melun, France, having note report (People, July 21) of death of Shasta, "the we only known liger," comes with this observation: "Let tell you that Shasta was not world's only known liger. I go to a zoo, but two years I personally saw a liger (lion, half tiger) at the Vinc Zoo, near Paris, and this was well known here even the Vincennes Zoo does his half-and-half, but like things with a reverse Gallic (OTAN, ONU) it is known tigrion or tigrion, either o seems."

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The most common name for a Frenchman is Jean Martin, and for a woman Jeanne Martin, according to the National Statistics

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The Order of the Golden Plug and a new bathtub sailing record went to Hardy 14-year-old David Lyle at the completion Sunday of the Royal National Bathing Society's sixth annual race at Vancouver, British Columbia. Lyle came in first among a fleet of 233 colorful converted bathtubs entered in the 36-mile race across the Georgia Strait between Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, and Vancouver. With the assistance of calm weather and relatively smooth water, Lyle came in two minutes ahead of the previous record of two hours one minute set in 1968.

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